

"The Courier"

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The Courier

A Paper for the Western Home

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Sir Wilfrid Laurier is Asking for Liberal Conference

OTTAWA, Nov. 29. — Shortly after his defeat in 1911, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, nominated a committee for campaign purposes, composed of ex-cabinet ministers, and a few members of the house of commons and senators, but this body, over a year ago, got into divisions and practically dissolved itself. As new conditions have arisen, it is officially announced on behalf of the Liberals that this old committee will never be revived even as depleted or otherwise, as it is evident Liberals in every section of Canada are giving expression of their approval of the holding of a National Liberal convention. It is, however, felt that much spadework will be required before that event becomes an actual fact.

The recent meeting at London, when the Liberals in thirty-one electoral districts organized an association for the more efficient development of public opinion and the promotion of Liberal principles and ideals will very early in the new year be taken as a guide for other portions of the province of Ontario to similarly confer for a better understanding of the needs of the country. These are but first steps to be taken in all the provinces.

The next important step is to be taken during the session of parliament, for Sir Wilfrid is communicating with the Liberal association of each province, asking them to select representatives to consult and confer with him, and the other Liberal members of the house of commons. It is expected that delegates will be present to the number of 120, about as follows:

Prince Edward Island, 4; Nova Scotia, 10; New Brunswick, 10;

Quebec, 24; Ontario, 32; Manitoba, 10; Saskatchewan, 10; Alberta, 10, and British Columbia, 10.

The number designated for each province may not be so large as this, but the proportions will be about as here indicated. Sir Wilfrid will ask that these delegates consult and advise with himself and the other Liberal members of the house for a number of days, so as to make a survey of the immediate and pressing conditions of the country, and set out plans to deal with these as well as submit an outline of the procedure to be followed in assembling the National Liberal convention at a date to be settled after the delegates and members of parliament have opportunity to consult the local associations.

Wilson Will Sit at Peace Table

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29. — President Wilson personally will head the American delegation to the peace conference. This was announced officially tonight at the White House. The other members of the delegation will be: Robert Lansing, secretary of state; Colonel E. M. House, Henry White, former ambassador to France and Italy; General Tasker H. Bliss, former chief-of-staff of the army and now American military representative on the supreme war council at Versailles.

Laying Plan to Extradite Kaiser

LONDON, Nov. 28. — The actual procedure to be followed in demanding the surrender of the former emperor of Germany to the Allies will be discussed in London, according to the Daily Express. Premier Clemenceau of France will arrive here Sunday, with Marshal Foch. The British and French governments, the newspaper adds, have reached a decision regarding their right to make the demand on Holland.

NEWCASTLE, Eng., Nov. 29. — In a speech delivered here this evening, Premier Lloyd George, dealing with the question of the responsibility for the invasion of Belgium, said the British government had consulted some of the greatest jurists of the kingdom, and that they unanimously and definitely had arrived at the conclusion that in their judgement the former German emperor was guilty of an indictable offence for which he ought to be held responsible.

From Paris it is reported that Professor Barthelmy is also of the opinion that the former German emperor can be extradited.

British Premier Speaks of Punishing Germany

LONDON, Nov. 29. — David Lloyd George, the British prime minister, in his speech at Newcastle today, said the victory of the entente allies had been due to the ceaseless valor of their men and that it would be a lesson to anybody who in the future thought that they, as the Prussian war lords hoped, "could overlook this little island in their reckoning."

"We are now approaching the peace conference," the premier said. "The price of victory is not vengeance nor retribution, it is prevention. First of all what about those people whom we have received without question for years to our shores; to whom we gave equal rights with our sons and daughters, and who abused that hospitality to betray the land, to plot against its security, to spy upon it and to gain such information as enabled the Prussian war lords to inflict, not punishment, but damage and injury upon the land that had received them as guests? Never again."

Mr. Lloyd George said the interests of security and fair play demanded that it should be made perfectly clear that the people who acted in this way merited punishment for the damage they had inflicted.

The second question was the question of indemnities, the premier added. In every court of justice throughout the world the party which lost has had to bear the cost of the litigation. When Germany defeated France she established the principle, and there was no doubt that the principle was the right one. Germany must pay the cost of the war up to the limit of her capacity.

"But I must use one word of warning," said Mr. Lloyd George. "We have to consider the question of Germany's capacity. Whatever happens, Germany is not to be allowed to pay her indemnity by dumping cheap goods upon us. That is the only limit in principle we are laying down. She must not be allowed to pay for her wanton damage and devastation by dumping cheap goods and wrecking our industries.

"There is a third and last point. Is no one to be made responsible for the war? Somebody has been responsible for a war that has taken

the lives of millions of the best young men of Europe. Is not anyone to be made responsible for that? If not, all I can say is that if that is the case, there is one justice for the poor wretched criminal and another for kings and emperors."

Mr. Lloyd George declared that there were two offences against the law of nations that had been committed.

"One," he said, "is the crime against humanity in the deliberate plotting of the great war; the other is the outrage upon international law. It is a crime, a brutal crime, to devastate the land of another. Whoever did that ought to be responsible for it.

"The submarine warfare did not mean only the sinking of ships, but it was a crime against humanity, in that it sank thousands of harmless merchantmen. In the whole history of warfare between nations that had never been sanctioned. It is rank piracy and the pirates must receive the punishment.

"I mean to see that the men who did not treat our prisoners with humanity are to be made responsible. I want this country to go to court with a clear conscience, and she will do so. There is not a stain on her record. We will not be afraid to appear before any tribunal."

"Now these are the things which we have to investigate. We mean that the investigation shall be an impartial one, a perfectly fair one. We also mean that it shall be a stern one, and that it shall go on to the final reckoning.

"We have got so to act that men in the future who feel tempted to follow the example of the rulers who plunged the world into this war will know what is waiting them at the end of it. We shall have to see that this terrible war, which has inflicted so much destruction on the world, which has arrested the course of civilization and in many ways put it back, which has left marks on the minds, upon the physique and the hearts of myriads in many lands that this generation will not see obliterated—we must see by the action we take now, just, fearless and relentless, that it is a crime that shall never again be repeated in the history of the world."

Hon. Robert Rogers, Guest at Toronto Banquet, Addresses Conservatives

Colonel J. A. Currie Delivers Fighting Speech, and Recommends Reorganisation.

TORONTO, Ont. — Hon. Robert Rogers addressed the Conservatives of Ontario at the banquet tendered him on the evening of Nov 28th at the King Edward hotel. The feature of the proceedings was the fiery effort of Col. John A. Currie, M.P., who called upon the Conservatives to reorganize.

If any strong, clear call was expected from the Hon. Mr. Rogers—and indications were not lacking that such was the case—the more than 800 Conservatives mostly from Toronto, but a fair representation from the province and a few from the maritime provinces, were disappointed.

Col. John A. Currie, who sat at the head table at the right hand of Mr. Rogers, declared the party truce was over and called upon Conservatives to reform their ranks. "The party truce is at an end," said the Colonel. "We have that on the word of Sir Wilfrid Laurier—who did not make the truce—Hon. W. S. Fielding and Walter Scott says the truce is at an end."

The organizers of the banquet were not made known, except that they were chiefly Toronto Conservatives, with Lieut.-Colonel Boyd Magee as the chairman of the

"committee" having the matter in hand. Colonel Magee was referred to in a complimentary manner by the chief guest. Col. Currie was responsible for the statement that every constituency in the province of Ontario was represented at the banquet. He himself wore a committee badge.

One senator, Hon. W. H. Bradbury, of Selkirk, Man., seven members of the house of commons, one ex-M.P., Lieut.-Col. J. J. Carriek, of Port Arthur, three members of the Ontario legislature and one M.L.A. from Nova Scotia, Frank Stanfield, of Truro, were present.

The welcome to Mr. Rogers was enthusiastic, but little more so than

that given to Colonel Currie. The ex-minister's speech was lengthy, and he read it. At the conclusion he was cheered.

In introducing Mr. Rogers, the chairman, Mayor Church, stated that the dinner had been tendered as an expression of regard for Mr. Rogers as a former minister of the government, and he paid tribute to the ex-minister of public works for what he had done in the matter of improvements to the harbor here.

Mr. Rogers in his address paid a tribute to the gallant soldiers of the Dominion and touched on the necessity of quick and businesslike demobilization. He also voiced the pride of Canada in the achievements of the British navy. In speaking of reconstruction and Canada's future, he touched on the manufacturing interests and labor as follows:

"With real efficiency Canadians will be quite as able as Europeans or Americans to manufacture—and just as cheaply—the articles we require. We have abundance of raw material, abundance of natural products, abundance of cheap power and we also have an abundance of capable labor in Canada. There is nothing too difficult or too intricate for us to undertake."

On the question of the Canadian National policy, Mr. Rogers said:

"I will be told that a progressive national policy is just that same old policy. Believe me when I say, that no community in any part of Canada will be safe in future, unless it knows and fully understands what the value of a progressive Canadian National policy means for our country. Today, more than ever before, Canada's future depends on the safe and sound exercise of our inherent right to regulate our own affairs."

(Continued on page 5.)

Revolutionary Ideas in British Labor Party

LONDON, Dec. 1. — The British Labor party held a big meeting at Albert hall last night to discuss labor questions and the league of nations. The "Red Flag" was sung and revolutionary sentiments were expressed. A large proportion of the singers were Russians from the east end. The meeting was the sequel of a quarrel between laborites and the managers of the hall at a similar meeting held during victory week. The management cancelled the contract for last night's meeting which had been arranged a week ago, whereupon the electrical workers' union threatened to cut off the lights from the hall during the ball on Wednesday night. The underground railway workers and taxi-cab men threatened to go on strike the same night, so the management decided to allow the contract for last night's meeting to stand.

Resolutions were adopted at the meeting demanding the immediate release of all political prisoners and calling the attention of President Wilson to "the urgent need of justice" in the case of Thomas J. Mooney, the Labor leader at San Francisco.

Another resolution adopted demanded the creation of a democratic league of peoples based on the abolition of conscription, disarmament, self-determination of all peoples, including Ireland, and other subject peoples in the British empire; the withdrawal of the allied armies from Russia; the immediate restoration of the workers' international and the inclusion of international labor charter in the peace terms.

James Ramsay MacDonald, former chairman of the Labor party, and Mrs. Philip Snowden, a woman suffrage advocate, were the principal speakers.

It was announced at the meeting that £100,000 had been received for the establishment of a daily Labor paper.

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(Continued on page 5.)

ELEVEN HUNDRED JEWS MASSACRED IN LEMBERG

LONDON, Nov. 29. — Eleven hundred Jews were killed during the recent massacre in Lemberg, according to despatches in the Berlin newspapers, transmitted by the Copenhagen correspondent of the Central News. Hundreds of Jews are said to have barricaded themselves in a synagogue, which was set afire. Those who attempted to escape from this refuge were fired upon.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 29. — At the office of the Jewish News Agency it was announced that the programs which took place last Friday and Sunday in Lemberg the Jewish suburbs and other parts of the city were destroyed. Bombs were thrown on 600 Jewish houses and several thousand persons were killed.

News in Brief

—The German government will invite President Wilson to visit Germany while he is in Europe, says the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger.

—The German post-office department has suppressed the postal privileges of the German ruling princes who have not yet abdicated, according to a telegram from Dresden.

—The minister of war of Wurttemberg has resigned, according to a despatch from Stuttgart. He has been replaced by First Sergt. Fischer.

—The Von Ketteler monument erected under compulsion of the German government in Peking, China, is being removed. The monument cost about \$500,000.

—All the German soldiers in Holland have been disarmed and sent to Germany, according to a Berlin despatch to the Rheinisch Westphalian Gazette, of Essen.

—One of the most serious cotton fires in the history of Bombay took place a few days ago. Seventeen thousand bales of cotton warehoused on the docks were destroyed and the damage is estimated at 250,000 pound sterling.

—The Telegraph states that iron crosses, bestowed by the kaiser in such large quantities during the war are now being sold in Germany for five pfennig (one cent) each.

—The Hungarian government has decided that the official title of Hungary from now on shall be the "Hungarian Peoples Republic."

—Two hundred persons were killed by an explosion in a factory in Cologne, following the failure of revolutionaries to induce the workmen to strike, it was announced by the Taegliche Rundschau.

—A fatal panic occurred in a rotation picture theatre in Madrid, Spain, when an unidentified person cried "fire." The theatre was crowded, most of the audience being children, and twenty children and one soldier were trampled to death. Twelve children were injured severely.

—The Politiken's Helsingfors correspondent reports a three-hours' bombardment of Vitikalla, Finland, by three Russian warships, flying the red flag of Kronstadt. The despatch adds that the Finnish government has ordered the evacuation of the frontier district fearing hostilities.

Discharge Will Be Issued To Soldiers By Mail

Members of the 1st Saskatchewan Depot Battalion now on harvest leave will not be required to report back to demobilization centres for discharge but will be released from military service "by mail," it was announced in orders issued by Lieut.-Col. G. C. Hodson, D.S.O., officer commanding the regiment, Saturday evening.

Procedure for discharging draftees now on leave is outlined in a communication from Ottawa received at military district headquarters here. The authorities are now awaiting a shipment of discharge forms which is on its way by express from the capital. As soon as the documents arrive demobilization will commence in earnest. This is expected to be within a day or two.

Men who are on unexpired conditional leave will also receive their discharge without reporting back unless they desire to make a claim for pension. In this case they will be called in.



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CANDIDATE FOR RE-ELECTION



MAYOR HENRY BLACK

Items and Articles of Special Interest to Our Farmers

STATEMENT OF SEED SITUATION

By Department of Agriculture, Regina.

The distribution of seed by the government during recent years, which in its proportions has been extravagant, and in the case of many applicants quite unnecessary, has built up in the public mind a perennial expectation that if the crop fails, well the government will fill the breach. Even early in July this year many expected to be picked up by the government before they had fallen. This condition has many bad features, particularly for a class of farmers who will seldom do their best under such condition of expectancy. For over 30 years the government seed business (good, and usually justifiable, among new settlers, unfamiliar with our soil, climate and conditions generally), has been gradually establishing itself in one part or another of Saskatchewan until the time has come when those in authority are forced to ask themselves the question whether this state of affairs is to continue permanently or whether it was high time for the weaning process to begin.

In our semi-arid regions, crop failures are bound to occur until the best tillage methods for combating drought have been acquired by experience and observation. But there is no justification for such failures continuing indefinitely; as year after year individual farmers have fully demonstrated the fact that there is no part of Saskatchewan, with a good clay soil and sub-soil, too dry to grow from a half (8½ bushels wheat) to full average crop (17 bushels wheat) on well, early fallowed land, even on a second dry season in succession, like the present one. In view of this the interests of agriculture and the general well demand that this perpetual seed grain distribution, as part of a general policy, should undergo a fairly rapid weaning process. While individual crop failures are bound to occur, from one cause or another, no general crop failure should be experienced in any considerable part of settled Saskatchewan from drought. If this is so—and it is—then should not we be so jealous of the good name and reputation of Saskatchewan, as the premier wheat province or state in North America, as to

not continue this seed grain crusade one day longer than is absolutely necessary? Better farming methods, more diversification and less plunging will cure practically all this. The southwest of Saskatchewan even is admittedly dry (so is all the open plain area), but if all farmers there operating would but apply the knowledge they now have of the tillage methods necessary to success, instead of gambling on big unprepared areas in the hope that another 1915 record crop would result, comparatively little crop failures from drought would ever be heard of. And yet scores of farmers in this area with 1914 and 1917 yet fresh in their memory, have not one acre of fallow land this season. True, much of this unfortunate unpreparedness for another season's crop was due to the desire by some to comply with the national request for more production—"by the sowing of every acre possible." In the delirium of the times we have apparently momentarily forgotten that there is even less justification for throwing away good seed and expensive labor into a bad seed-bed during war time than in peace.

In any event there is going to be no general seed grain distribution by the government next spring, but in lieu of it and in addition to the plan devised last spring, the loan companies all being negotiated, with to increase their loans sufficiently to all borrowers in good standing, who lost their crops from drought or frost, to enable them to secure seed for next spring.

At a conference on the seed grain situation held in Regina a short time ago between the federal and provincial authorities (including Alberta) the following working programme was outlined and adopted:

- (1) Rural municipalities will be expected to meet the seed situation within their respective boundaries, as has been on the whole, so satisfactorily done during the past few years.
- (2) Provincial government will take care of the seed situation as last year in unorganized areas.
- (3) Federal government through the Seed Grain Purchasing Commission will secure and retain for re-sale sufficient seed supplies at interior terminals to meet local requirements.
- (4) As in years past the federal government will also finance the seed requirements of entrants for

unpatented homesteads and pre-emptions, but applications from all such will be made to the secretary of the rural municipality or to the provincial department of agriculture if in unorganized areas.

All members of the before mentioned conference, and public sentiment generally are agreed, that even though holding down this seed grain movement to absolutely legitimate requirements may entail hardship on some and even lessen acreage on others, it must be done in the interests of the state, the cause of permanent and successful agriculture, and even some settlers themselves.

No government desires to withhold any reasonable seed grain or other judicious assistance from likely settlers determined to make good, but likewise no government can afford to further and longer make wards of men, many of whom if they had to, could themselves make the grade and achieve success much more quickly on their own account.

No other province in Canada (except Alberta) has a government seed grain question from drought to deal with from year to year. Neither need we in south Saskatchewan if our land is fallowed properly. And this security may be enhanced substantially by getting away as quickly as circumstances will permit from that one crop system—heat—which so many so precariously (from one cause or another) venture upon.

Representatives of this department report that even in parts of southwest Saskatchewan ten or twelve years of age there are many farms where the fallow is not ploughed till on in July or even August, that it frequently is never harrowed till even later, while others make not even this pretense at summer fallowing having none at all. One might about as safely enter a western winter without fuel or shelter as a southern winter without a summer fallow.

Those who persist in taking such chances in the future must do it at their own risk and expense and not be encouraged to longer gamble with government seed in the hope of another 1915. West and southwest Saskatchewan should be, one year with another, if properly farmed, one of the finest and safest wheat growing areas of the west.

To one, however, who refuses to adopt the proven field methods of our successful farmers in this area,

the scrap heap is his inevitable fate. To those who have again suffered loss of crop from drought this year, the above frank presentation of the situation may seem harsh and cruel, but it is undoubtedly in the interests of us all that it should be said, and the problem faced.

In the case of many others who have also lost their crops this season from such largely non-preventable causes as frost and hail, it is gratifying to know that either a comfortable bank account or the diversified character of their farm operations, have left them in such a position of independence as to be able to finance themselves at this time. The more we all aim and attain this enviable condition, the sooner government seed grain on credit will become a thing of the past.

DO NOT SLAUGHTER ANIMALS WHEN THEY ARE OVER-HEATED

Carcass Will Not Bleed Properly and Poisoning May Result from Eating Meat So Killed.

It often becomes necessary to slaughter animals which through accident or otherwise have become injured. In many instances the flesh of these animals is edible if the proper precautions are taken before killing the injured beast. The essential point in this connection is to allow the animal to become thoroughly cool and recovered from any excitement incidental to the injuries. To slaughter an animal that is over-heated from any cause is prohibited in all government supervised packing plants, for carcasses of these animals will not bleed out properly, nor will the meat from such an animal have keeping qualities no matter what means may be taken to preserve it. Serious poisoning and death may result from eating such meat, which is usually very offensive to the taste and smell.

INVEST IN SHEEP

For the past three or four years the farmers who keep sheep have made very large profits. The price of wool is at least five or six times as high as it was before the war broke out; and there is every reason to believe that even after the war is closed there will still be a good wool market for some time to come.

One reason for this is that the war has been on so extraordinary a scale that it will mean a long period of khaki wearing before our men are reestablished in the pursuits of peace.

Now is the time for farmers generally to invest in a small flock, say 20 breeding ewes or lambs. Farmers and ranchers who are overstocked with breeding females have to sell some of them before winter sets in. These should not go to the market for slaughter, but should be purchased by farmers. They can be easily wintered in an enclosure provided with an open shed and will give no trouble in the spring until the grain crops show through the ground.

A pasture field must be provided with a close wire fence. The clip of wool in the spring will pay for wintering the flock and the increase in lambs will practically double the flock before the fall of 1919.

BURNING STRAW STACKS

The Dominion Government order-in-council of August 10, prohibiting the burning of straw in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta has now been rescinded.

There are too many orders-in-council changed or rescinded without careful consideration. Many ranchers and farmers in Southwest Saskatchewan expected to buy straw from farmers who have no stock to winter, drawing straw home on sleighs in the winter time. If stacks are burned, no one will get any good from them. Time should have been allowed for ranchers to contract for straw to be cleared off farms during the winter time.

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Church News

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, REGINA.
(Roman Catholic)
7 a.m. mass; 8 a.m. mass and communion; 9 a.m. mass for children; 10:30 a.m. high-mass and sermon; 3:30 p.m. catechism for children, and blessing; 7:30 p.m. mass for girls and instruction. Benediction. Fridays: 7:30 p.m. divine service and sacramental benediction. Daily 8:15 a.m. quiet mass.

TRINITY EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH
Rev. J. Fritz, pastor. Phone 2791. Divine services, every Sunday 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school 2 p.m. Ladies' Aid every first Wednesday in the month.

EV. LUTH. GRACE CHURCH, Regina.
(Anglican Confession)
Rev. E. Hermann, 1747 Winnipeg St. Divine services every Sunday 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. at the Ev. Luth. Grace Church, Winnipeg St., between 11th and 12. Ave. 1:30 p.m. Sunday school. Every Saturday 9:30 a.m. German parish school at the rectory, where also on Saturday at 2 p.m. the candidates for confirmation will receive instruction. Everybody is invited to attend the services and to send the children to Sunday and parish school.

OHIO SYNOD.
Where districts are without religious services, the undersigned will be only too glad to hold such. Kindly write to the following address: Rev. G. F. Busch, Ev. Luth. traveling preacher of the Ohio Synod, Hollifast, Sask.

SOUTHEY PAROCHY, MISSOURI SYNOD.
(Immanuel Parish, Southey)
Divine services every Sunday 10:30 a.m. and 2:30 p.m. alternately.

ZIONS PARISH
(11 miles northwest of Southey).
Divine services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 2:30 p.m. alternately. Everybody is cordially invited. Parish school will be open at Southey from September 1 to July 1. Every child is welcome.
—A. H. Gallmeier, Rev.

HAGUE, SASK.
I shall, if it is God's will, hold services at the Menonite church at Hague every second Sunday in the month at 2:30 p.m. Everybody is cordially invited.
—Geo. O. Justinger, Rev.

GERMAN BAPTISTS
Divine services at Southey, Sask. at 10 a.m. in the evening, and 2:30 p.m. in town. Our doors are open for every body.
—A. Knauth, preacher.

EV. LUTH. CHRIST CHURCH, Rosthern, Sask.
Divine services Sundays 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school 10 a.m. Ladies' Aid every fortnight, Wednesday 2:30 p.m.
—Rev. Geo. O. Justinger.

GENERAL COUNCIL.
Rev. H. Becker, mission superintendent and travelling preacher of the General Council is willing to follow the call of the religiously non-supplied Luth. churches in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Address: 349 Boyd Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

MARIENTHAL CATHOLIC CHURCH
Services will be held at the Catholic church at Marienthal, Sask. every second Sunday in the month. On all other Sundays rosary services.

OXBOW (Montana Synod).
Near Oxbow, Sask. (Montana Synod). Divine services every third Sunday in the month at 1 p.m. fast time.
—Rev. J. Krueger.

EV. LUTH. TRINITY CHURCH
at Curt Hill, Sask.
Divine services will be held every Sunday at 10:30 a.m., fast time. Services suspended every third Sunday in the month.
—Rev. J. Krueger.

NEUDORF PARISH (Ohio Synod).
The following divine services will be held: Christ Parish (town) every Sunday at 1:30 p.m. Every second Sunday in the month at 3 p.m., fast time. St. Johannes Parish (country) every second Sunday in the month at 11 a.m., every fourth and fifth Sunday in the month at 3 p.m., fast time.

EV. LUTH. TRINITY PARISH AT SASKATOON (General Council).
Divine services every Sunday at 11 a.m. at the new church, Avenue J., between 10th and 20th Street.

PAROCHY DAVIN-KRONAU (General Council).
Divine services will be held at Davin and Kronau alternately every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. Sunday school at 10 a.m. Saturday school within the parish in which the service will be held on Sunday.
—Rev. P. Toerne.

EV. LUTH. TRINITY PARISH, Rosthern (Ohio Synod).
Divine services Sunday at 10 a.m. and Sunday school; main service 11 a.m.; night service 7 p.m. Wednesday 7 p.m. Bible class. Young Peoples' Society every second Friday in the month at 8 p.m.

EV. LUTH. MARCUS PARISH, Haultain, Sask.
Divine services every third Sunday in the month at 11 a.m. Everybody is cordially invited.
—Rev. A. Schormann.

EVANGELIC SOCIETY, EDMONTON Alberta.
Church corner 94th St. and 113th Ave. Rev. J. S. Damm, 11410 95th St.
Divine services every Sunday at 10 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school every Sunday at 11 a.m. Young Peoples' Society and prayer meeting every Thursday at 7:30 p.m. Courses in reading, writing, catechism and bible stories every Sunday at 10 a.m. in the basement of the church. Every German is cordially invited. Church is free of debt.

FIRST GERMAN BAPTIST CHURCH
Edmonton, Alta.
Church: corner 106 Ave. and 96th St. Chas. F. Zummach, preacher.
Services: Sundays 10 a.m. Sunday school, 11:30 a.m. sermon, 7:30 p.m. also sermon. Wednesdays 8 p.m. prayer meeting. Fridays 8 p.m. choir training. Every first and third Tuesday in the month at 8 p.m. meeting of the Young Peoples' Society. Every second and fourth Tuesday of the month in the evening teachers' meeting. Every first Friday in the month at 2:30 p.m. sister's meeting. A hearty welcome to everybody.

LOANS FOR LIVESTOCK

To good Farmers living in the vicinity of its Rural Branches, THE UNION BANK is prepared to make loans, on reasonable terms, for the purpose of purchasing cattle for feeding or breeding purposes.

Consult the Local Manager for particulars.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

PAID UP CAPITAL.....\$5,000,000.00
TOTAL ASSETS EXCEED.....\$140,000,000.00

REGINA BRANCH:
O. F. SEEBER, Manager.

The Pioneer Bank of Western Canada

To the Farmers of Western Canada

There is considerable low grade grain throughout the West this year and farmers who have this class of grain as well as those who have sask, barley or oat to ship should bear in mind that it will be to their advantage to ship to us as our long experience in the grain business and special connections enable us to get for the shipper the very highest possible prices for his grain and the best premiums that are being paid. Grain can also be sold on sample and, if the shipper wishes it, we are well equipped to handle it in this way.

While we are not infallible, we feel that we are in a position to give our customers the best advice as to when to sell and all their grain will be wanted, and wanted badly this year. Do not be the last of your having to load through an elevator stop you from shipping to us. The Grain Act distinctly states that the Elevator Companies must ship grain to whom they are ordered. (See Grain Act Sec. 160.)

McBEAN BROS.
GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG 25th September, 1918

Farmers Will Find It Profitable

To become a shareholder and participate in the profits of an insurance company

OWNED BY AGRICULTURISTS, MANAGED BY AGRICULTURISTS, INSURING AGRICULTURISTS, PROFITS ONLY GO TO AGRICULTURISTS.

There has been a demand from Saskatchewan farmers for some method of securing insurance at cost. This company meets that demand. It has power to issue policies for all classes of insurance. Only Agriculturists can be shareholders. Only a limited number of shares to each shareholder. — For further information apply

THE AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.
WESTERN TRUST BUILDING, REGINA, SASK.
(Incorporated by Special Act of the Saskatchewan Legislature.)

We have fifteen slightly used Singer Sewing Machines which we will sell for \$35.00 Cash, freight prepaid. All machines guaranteed for 5 years, and in first-class working order.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE CO.
14 River St. E. - Moose Jaw, Sask.
Send for catalog of new machines.



Spend Christmas Back Home

in

IMPERIAL LIMITED TO MONTREAL \$95.25	EASTERN CANADA DOUBLE DAILY TRAIN SERVICE	TRANS-CANADA TO TORONTO \$80.00
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Corresponding Fares to Other Eastern Points Safe, Comfortable Travel on the World's Greatest Highway

Compartment Observation Cars, Standard and Tourist Sleepers. Excellent Dining Car Service.

Tickets sold during December are good for 60 days. Extensions will be granted by a payment of \$5.00 for each extra fifteen days.

For further information and Reservations ask any agent of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

WANT TO SEE

The War in Reality! — Order Today Stereoscope With War-pictures. Interesting, and Instructive for Everybody.



O, how beautiful!

Stereoscope with two big lenses (enlarging), fine polish.....	\$1.00
24 colored views from the European World War.....	50c
24 colored views from the Russo-Serbian War.....	50c
24 colored views from the Russo-Japanese War.....	50c
24 colored views from the Italian-Turco War.....	50c
24 colored cards: Journey through Germany.....	50c
24 colored cards: Journey through England and France.....	50c
24 colored cards: Life of Jesus.....	50c
24 colored cards: French Cook and Love Scenes.....	50c
24 colored cards: Every picture shown in natural size.....	50c
All together \$5.00; now sold for.....	\$4.00

F. DOJACEK
850 Main Street, WINNIPEG, MAN.

MEDICINE HAT, ALTA.
Where parishes have no religious services, the undersigned is gladly willing to attend to their religious needs. Kindly apply to Rev. R. Arnsdorf, 927 Elm St., Medicine Hat, Alta. Traveling preacher of the Ohio Synod for Alberta.

MISSOURI SYNOD.
Travelling preacher of the Missouri Synod for Alberta and the northern part of British Columbia: J. H. Meyer 9608 110th Avenue, Edmonton, Alta. is always willing to attend to religious needs of the non-supplied when requested.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA
Rev. H. M. Harris, 10750 64th St., Phone 71012

Are You Taking Proper Care of Your Horses?



HOW ABOUT BOTS and PINWORMS?

Improved "HEUREKA CAPSULES" are the proper medicine your horses should get.

There is no other medicine or remedy on the market that could be used with nearly the success obtained by the use of the great "HEUREKA CAPSULES."

We have hundreds of testimonials from grateful and satisfied users. Many successful farmers and horsebreeders have saved and improved their stock by using our improved HEUREKA CAPSULES. How about you? Have you ever thought of giving this remedy a trial. If your horses are troubled with bots and pinworms, they are suffering just as much as any human being. No matter what you feed them or how well you feed them, and no amount of extra good care will do them any good. The horses will steadily lose flesh and after a while will be run down and unfit for work. You must exterminate the root of the evil, the cause of the different diseases which develop from bots and pinworms.

A GOOD HEALTHY STOCK OF HORSES IS THE BACKBONE FOR A THRIVING FARM.

If your horses are unfit for work, you cannot prepare your soil, you cannot harvest and thresh your crop.

If you have never tried these famous "HEUREKA CAPSULES," you should give them a trial at once. One trial will convince you. Why not do it now?

"IT PAYS".

AGENTS WANTED IN ALL UNREPRESENTED LOCALITIES

Write today to the

CANADIAN IMPORTING CO.

BOX 124. REGINA, SASK.

Canadian Provinces

Saskatchewan

HAIL LOSSES AMOUNT TO \$3,146,330

Companies writing hail insurance business in Saskatchewan, exclusive of the Saskatchewan Hail Insurance association, enjoyed a premium income of \$2,116,330 this year with losses of \$772,767, the loss ratio being as reported 36.51 per cent., according to a statement prepared by A. E. Fisher, superintendent of insurance for Saskatchewan. The figures as given below are preliminary net returns and are subject to head office revision when reinsurance treatise are taken into consideration. The premium income and losses as reported are as follows:

Company	Premiums	Losses
Aeolia Fire	\$ 63,108	\$ 32,185
Areola Mutual	39,768	22,903
British America	49,275	16,097
British Crown	81,457	29,405
Can. Indemnity	154,110	74,089
Canada Security	111,067	58,752
Connecticut Fire	176,471	60,692
Dominion Fire	57,012	11,731
Employers' Liability	212,763	54,314
Excess	115,462	44,383
Farmers Fire & Hail	29,682	9,763
Great North	97,967	62,845
Home	293,507	109,741
Hartford Fire	204,073	84,666
Novo Scotia Fire	50,971	14,221
New York Underwriters	37,104	7,858
Rochester Underwriters	68,913	47,100
Winnipeg Fire	22,236	5,209
Westchester Fire		
United Assurance	51,752	26,803
Total	\$2,116,330	\$772,767

OUTLOOK WANTS A SHARE OF SPOILS

Outlook, a small sized Village in Saskatchewan, having done its bit in the war, is now looking out for

its share in the spoils, as the following extract from the minutes of a recent meeting of the council shows:

"That the town clerk write the minister of militia, Ottawa, requesting that when the distribution of the German war relics is made that Outlook, Sask., be remembered and that we would request that a list of the available relics be forwarded us as soon as possible."

ROSETOWN DISTRICT WINS ROAD-CONTEST

Marriott rural municipality, No. 317, near Rosetown, has won the provincial road drag contest and a prize of \$250; Moose Mountain R. M. No. 63 is second and wins \$150; Wallace R. M. No. 243 is third and wins \$100. These are the grand prizewinners, and in addition five prizes have been awarded of \$150, \$125, \$100, \$75 and \$50 each in the six districts of the province into which Saskatchewan was divided for the purpose of the competition, which is under the auspices of the highways department.

A good roads association at Seaman and an automobile club at Pense are among the district prizewinners.

The winner of the grand prize receives this award for the second time. The road entered runs for four miles north of Rosetown through a slightly rolling country and crosses two flats where fills have been made. The soil is a clay loam and the road was regraded in the spring, dragged after every rain, and as a result has a good crown, well packed and a hard surface, with clean ditches free from weeds. There is a heavy grain traffic over the road but it bore no evidence of having been cut up, according to H. O. Hettle, of the department, who was one of the judges. The road operator was J. L. Evans. It is noteworthy that the Birch Hills R.M. has been in the prize money every year except the first and has won in all six prizes totalling \$900.

HON. WALTER SCOTT, EDITOR

MOOSE JAW, Nov. 24. — In its editorial columns Saturday, the Moose Jaw Evening Times, over the signature of Hon. Walter Scott, president of the Times Company Ltd., makes the announcement that Hon. Walter Scott, former premier of Saskatchewan, will return to the editorial chair and assume the editorship of the Evening Times. Since his retirement from public life Mr. Scott has lived at Victoria, B.C., where he will remain for the winter, but will return to Saskatchewan in the spring and resume his permanent residence.

ROKEBY SECTION SOLD FOR \$30,000

YORKTON, Sask. — One of the biggest land deals in the history of the Yorkton district was completed recently, when Jas. Cowan, of Rokeby, sold his section of land for the high price of \$30,000, the greater part of the purchase price being in cash. The purchaser is H. L. Tamson, a prosperous farmer of Rokeby, who has made a thorough success of farming and who is now extending his holdings. The big farm will be all under cultivation and mixed farming will be carried on to a certain extent.

BOY MEETS DEATH JUMPING OFF TRAIN

BALCARRES, Sask. — Willie Drummond, of Balcarres, died a few days ago from injuries received when he jumped from a G. T. P. freight train in the Balcarres yards. Willie had gone skating west of the town and boarded a G. T. P. freight train at the water tank. The freight did not stop at Balcarres and the lad is supposed to have jumped off. In the act of jumping, he was drawn under the train and his leg was badly smashed. Some hours later he was discovered lying close to the track in a pool of blood and taken to his home.

Doctors Monteith, Hall and Hart were called immediately, and every attention given the injured boy. Despite the best of medical care he died the day after the accident happened.

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See Page 5

WEALTHY GERMAN IS FINED \$500 OVER SEDITIOUS TALK

LEADER, Sask. — The first case of a man being fined in the province for causing hatred to be spread among His Majesty's subjects, thereby being guilty of sedition, is a farmer of Leader who had to pay \$500 when convicted in court of the offence charged.

According to Constable Senford's report, accused is a wealthy farmer of German descent who had purchased \$100 of the victory loan bonds. Following this is stated to have gone among the German Canadians of the Leader district and advised them not to buy Victory Bonds. He is also said to have made some nasty remarks concerning the Allies and Canadians in France.

On being apprehended he hastily pleaded guilty before the court but said in palliation of his crime that he had been misunderstood and intentionally misreported. He further offered proof of his loyalty by showing that he had since purchased \$1,500 of Victory Bonds, and professed to be a real Canadian. This did not have much effect with the justice of the peace who had to give sentence according to the provisions made in respect to sedition.

GRAIN SCREENINGS ARE AVAILABLE NOW

Grain screenings are again available from the feed branch of the federal livestock branch and can be ordered through the provincial department of agriculture. A cheque for \$200 per carload must accompany each order as a guarantee of good faith. The price of the screenings is \$36 a ton bulk, unground, and the screenings can be secured in sacks crushed for \$8 a ton extra. Cheques should be payable to the department of agriculture, Regina.

Eastern Provinces

EXPECT CONSIDERABLE EXODUS

OTTAWA, Ont. — In official circles here it is stated there are indications that in the near future there will be a very considerable exodus of enemy aliens to their own country. This, it is said, is particularly true of Austrians; many of these men have been making \$4 or \$5 a day or even more in mines and factories. They have been unable to send any of their earnings home or to bring their relations out here. Moreover, there has been no opportunity for squandering the money. They have gained experience in the Dominion and are probably of a higher standard of efficiency and education than the average of their fellows back home. There is a revolution there and they would like to take a hand in it and share in the fruits thereof. There will be no inclination in government circles to hinder their going.

The greater portion of the 2,500 odd interned men in the Dominion will also be transported to their own land. At Amherst the prisoners are mostly naval men who have never been residents in Canada prior to the war. They will be handled as other prisoners of war are handled.

MORE ARRESTS IN EXEMPTION SCANDAL

QUEBEC. — Further arrests were made yesterday in connection with the alleged exemption scandal at Montmagny, where a number of individuals and officers of the militia are alleged to have accepted money to classify draftees in such classes that they would not go overseas.

Among the persons thus arrested are Captain J. A. Goulet, already under arrest by the militia under the charge of infringing discipline. O. D. Guay, proprietor of a pool room in Quebec City, and Notary George Plon, Montmagny. Others will be arrested later. Guay appeared today and the enquete in his case was set for November 21. All three pleaded not guilty.

Radical Cure for Nervousness

Weak and nervous persons, who consider their case hopeless, suffering with headaches, pains in the chest and back, bad dreams, weakening discharges, prostration, loss of hair, hearing and eyesight, catarrh, stomach trouble, constipation, fatigue, palpitation of the heart and melancholy will learn to their advantage in the booklet "JUGENDFREUND" how the evil consequences of youthful errors, pollution, stricture, phthisis, hydrocele, varicocele, can be cured absolutely within the shortest possible time.

This interesting book (latest edition in English or German) from which young and old will profit, is sent upon receipt of only 25 Cents in stamps by the PRIVATE CLINIC, 137 East 27. St. NEW YORK, N. Y.

By ordering it will be appreciated if you mention "The Courier".

CANADIAN TRADE SHOWS DECREASE

OTTAWA, Ont. — Canada's trade for the first seven months of the fiscal year, as shown by the statement issued from the customs department, reached a total of \$1,294,493,887. This is a decrease of \$280,991,996. If comparison is made with the same period a year ago, when the total was \$1,575,485,883, the decrease for the month of October in comparison with October, 1917, is \$30,799,966, the total for the present year being \$207,261,007, while the same month last year showed a total of \$248,066,973.

The decline in domestic exports during the seven months' period as compared with the same period in 1917, amounts to 201,817,516, while imports total \$68,027,671 less than they did in the first seven months of the past year. Domestic merchandise exported during the first seven months of the present year amounted to \$720,139,850 and imports for the same period amounted to \$560,074,029.

The decrease in exports is due largely to a falling-off in the total of domestic agricultural products sent out of Canada amounting to \$141,160,355. The export of Canadian manufactured articles also is less than it was during the seven months' period of 1917 by \$67,291,079.

FRANCE TO RAISE LOAN HERE

MONTREAL, Que. — The French government will shortly announce the flotation of a loan in Canada presumably with a view to providing credits for the purchase of materials to enter into the reconstruction work in France.

GOVERNMENT STOCK OF CATTLE FEED IS OFFERED TO FARMERS

OTTAWA, Ont. — Farmers and livestock breeders are notified, that owing to the difficulty in securing old crop feed corn in sufficient quantity for shipment from Chicago to take care of the heavy demand now prevailing, and the danger from heating in handling new crop corn due to its high moisture, the government reserve supply of 150,000 bushels now in stock at Tiffin, Ontario, is being made available at \$1.40 per bushel, carlots, f.o.b. Tiffin. The government has already supplied 250,000 bushels of this corn during the past year. Orders are also coming in freely to the feed division at Ottawa for government oil cake meal at \$64 per ton, f.o.b. Toronto, and \$66 Montreal, carlots, packed in 200 pound sacks. About 2,700 tons still remain to be disposed of. Over 11,000 tons of this oil cake and oil cake meal have already been distributed. Orders are being taken in carload lots only, the government finding it uneconomical to arrange distribution of smaller shipments. Feeders are advised to co-operate in the purchasing of carlots while the opportunity remains.

DISORDERLY HOUSES RAIDED

MONTREAL, Que. — Thirty disorderly houses were raided on Wednesday night last, by the police, netting 284 prisoners and over a thousand bottles of beer and other liquors. The raid was the biggest ever made in the country, and an extensive portion of the "Red light" district was cleaned up. The prisoners were taken to police headquarters, crowding the cells to overflowing.

LAND FOR SALE

Buy Land in a District where you need not be afraid of Crop Failures. We always have good crops in this District. I have for immediate Sale the following Farms:

- 1) 640 acres Farm 2 miles from Elevators & Town, 525 acres under cultivation (150 acres summerfallow.) Black Loam Soil, Hay Pasture good for about 100 Loads of Hay; 2 wells, lots of water. Buildings: 8 roomed Frame House, smaller house for hired man. Lumber Stable 16X50 with Hayloft, Implement sheds, Graneries for 6000 bushels. Clear Title. Price \$28.50 per acre, \$5000.00 Cash, balance 10 years with 7 per cent Interest.
- 2) 320 acres Farm with good Buildings, 4 miles from Grayson. 170 acres under cultivation (30 acres summerfallow), good well, 45 acres fenced. Price \$26.00 per acre with \$2500.00 Cash, balance 6 years, 7 per cent Interest.
- 3) 638 acres, 2 1/2 miles from Town, good water, no Buildings, 185 acres ready for crop (93 new breaking, Bal. summerfallow). Price \$22.00 per acre, with \$3638.00 Cash, balance arranged with 7 per cent Interest.
- 4) 320 acres 2 miles from Grayson, 100 acres under cultivation (50 acres summerfallow) no buildings, Price \$24.00 per acre. \$800.00 Cash, balance easy terms.
- 5) 320 acres Prairie, 3 1/2 miles from Grayson, Price \$15.00 per acre, \$480.00 Cash, balance 20 years at 6 per cent. This is a snap.
- 6) 320 acres 3 miles from Grayson, 50 acres new breaking, no Buildings but first class spring with lots of water. Price \$24.00 per acre, \$1080.00 Cash, balance half crop with 7 per cent Interest.

I have other farms and Prairie Lands at reasonable price for sale. Call or write me before the spring rush and the advance of Prices.

Before you buy a farm, come and see what I have to offer. C. P. R. Lands, Hudsons Bay Lands etc. etc.

C. H. SCHULZ, Land Agent Grayson, Sask.

The Courier

Published every Tuesday afternoon under date of the following Wednesday by the proprietors, "The Sask. Courier Pub. Co., Ltd.," at their offices: 1835-1837 Halifax Street, Regina, Sask., near the Market square and Eleventh Ave. Telephone 3391.

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Nominations for the Regina Municipal Elections

Last Monday's nominations show that the mayoralty contest will remain a straight fight between Henry Black, the present mayor, and Mr. J. F. Bole. As two of our readers in the city express their views quite plainly in regard to the mayoralty election, we feel that it might be best to leave the matter for our ratepayers to decide, without attempting to influence their decision one way or the other.

Regina's ratepayers have a list of 16, from which to choose five to vote for aldermen for the next two years. The list contains many good men so that one might almost regret that only five of them can be elected.

If the readers of the Courier will permit us to offer a few suggestions in the way of selecting at least a few, which every ratepayer should include in the ticket of five for whom he is going to vote, we shall in the first place most urgently and wholeheartedly recommend the election of Mr. James McAra. Mr. McAra is the president of the provincial as well as the local organization of the Great War Veterans. During the coming year the most important problem before the people of Canada will be the re-establishment of our returned soldiers in the various walks of civil life. In order to solve this problem in the most successful way, the co-operation of Dominion, Provincial and Civic authorities will be essential. It has been felt by many that our city should do more to help along the cause of the returned men. A man like Mr. McAra will be in the very best position to render efficient service on the council whenever same will have to deal with problems as we have just outlined.

Andrew MacBeth is another man for whom every ratepayer should vote. He has established a splendid record during his two years as alderman. The sound business principles he holds, and which have been responsible, together with his ability and capacity for work, for his success as a business man, he has also applied to his work as a member of the administration of our city. Many of our readers will also remember that about a year ago Andrew MacBeth was the man who carried the banner of Laurier-Liberalism at the last Dominion election. It is still gratefully remembered by many that Mr. MacBeth that time showed so much manly spirit and courage to carry on the fight for the right of the people against overwhelming odds.

The candid ratepayers have always shown on the day of the Municipal elections that they have a very good understanding of the importance of the cause upheld by the labor party. No doubt all labor candidates will again receive a generous support in Ward One.

There are many others included in the long list of aldermanic candidates who are well known and well liked in the eastern part of our city. Mr. Grassick, Mr. McInnis, Mr. Froom, Mr. Young and Mr. Jolly have many friends who are already busy to assure their election. It really seems a pity that it is necessary that fully eleven of the sixteen candidates must be defeated on Monday next.

The public school supporters have to elect representatives for

the public school board. Out of the following five candidates: E. B. McInnis, Geo. Peake, Mrs. Muirhead, Dr. Thomson and J. F. Bryant, three have to be elected.

Nominations for the Board of the Collegiate Institute and the Board of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools showed that the present incumbents are re-elected by acclamation.

Following we give a complete list of all candidates together with their nominators:

List of Candidates

For Mayor
BLACK, HENRY, gentleman... Nominated by R. H. Williams and M. E. Gardner.
BOLE, J. F., merchant.—Nominated by A. E. Wetmore and W. E. Mason.

For Aldermen
AITKEN, Robert, C. P. R. Constable.—Nominated by David McMurdie and Andrew Vint.
BURTON, S. C., manager.—Nominated by A. E. Whitmore and J. A. Allen.
FROOM, A. C., loan manager.—Nominated by James Balfour and H. E. Sampson.
GARDNER, C., postal clerk.—Nominated by Thomas Withey and H. Perry.
GRASSICK, JAMES, manager Capital Ice Co.—Nominated by R. H. Williams and W. A. Scheler.
JOLLY, E. A., druggist.—Nominated by James Cooksey and T. Schmitz.

MacBETH, ANDREW, life insurance manager.—Nominated by W. D. Craig and E. C. Rossie.
MacNALL, T. G., manager MacNall & Co.—Nominated by D. J. McKay and N. Kelly.
McARA, JAMES, soldier.—Nominated by Geo. R. Dossell and John C. Seord.
McDIARMID, W. H., contractor.—Nominated by R. H. Williams and G. E. Symonds.
McINNIS, J. K., farmer and publisher.—Nominated by Robert Sinton and F. G. England.
SMITH-EDDY, J. W., bricklayer.—Nominated by Ralph Hesseltine and George Alley.
SMITH-JONES, J. O., architect.—Nominated by J. F. Bryant and G. E. Symonds.
STEWART, W. J., secretary.—Nominated by Robert Martin and Peter R. McDonald.
STURDY, GEORGE, carpenter.—Nominated by Frank W. Burrows and Fred H. Jenkins.
YOUNG, ALEX, cut stone contractor.—Nominated by Francis B. Reilly and Pridie Hughes.

For Public School Board
BRYANT, J. F., barrister.—Nominated by R. H. Williams and J. A. Allan.
McINNIS, E. B., printer.—Nominated by G. E. Symonds and R. Dawson.
MUIRHEAD, MRS. GEORGIA, home-maker.—Nominated by Florence E. Perrett and W. D. Cowan.
PEAKE, GEORGE, carpenter.—Nominated by P. M. Anderson and Joshua Foulkes.
THOMPSON, W. A., physician.—Nominated by A. I. Gordon and A. E. Wetmore.

For Collegiate Institute Board
BLAIR, G. F., barrister (by acclamation).—Nominated by J. F. Bryant and J. H. Cunningham.
THOM, D. J., barrister (by acclamation).—Nominated by L. E. Ring and Robert Sinton.

For Separate School Board
EIMANN, J. W., financial agent (by acclamation).—Nominated by Carl Molter and Phil. Busch.
ENGEL, GEORGE, merchant (by acclamation).—Nominated by J. J. Bergl and M. A. Ahtshiner.
GORMAN, A. E., accountant (by acclamation).—Nominated by T. M. Molloy and S. R. Curtin.

CONDITIONS IN TURKEY
GENEVA, Nov. 29.—An officer who has arrived here from Aleppo describes the condition of women throughout Turkey, and especially Asiatic Turkey as deplorable. Hundreds are deserting their wives and girls are being sold for a few shillings.

Letters to the Editor

Claims Inefficiency in City's Schools

Dear Sir,—

The report in Monday morning's Leader concerning a meeting in St. Mary's Hall reminds me that "a half truth is worse than a whole lie." What I had to say to our own church people I did not desire to get into print if I could avoid it by placing some facts before the people who not only work hard for funds to pay their taxes but are raising the future men and women of the most promising land under the sun—Canada. I intended to be at the meeting on Cornwall street, where English only is spoken, but was invited to attend first the one at St. Mary's to start about one hour earlier. There were about 25 present including three trustees and the secretary.

The proceedings were conducted in German, and I understood enough to be impressed by the consummate skill of the officials who kept a discussion of 3 hours circling around such an extremely vital question as the propriety of allowing some children to attend the school whose parents or guardians were not ratepayers. As a side line the nomination of candidates was spoken to at intervals.

I was informed by those in charge that any remarks from myself would not be in order.

However, about 5:30 the meeting was adjourned, and coats and hats hurriedly adjusted. As they were crowding out led by the officials I enlisted the services of a strong lunged private who asked the people to give me a few minutes. They then sat down.

I told them that my message concerned not the difference between "Twiddle Dum and Twiddle Dee" but what without which the Almighty would soon close up shop as far as this world is concerned, viz: their children.

Knowing the hour was late, and stamped prospects in the air I had to hold their attention with statements, and spend but little time on proofs. I called on a ratepayer present to say what grade his son was in and also how he was satisfied with his progress. He explained in German (at my suggestion) that his boy was in grade 7 and thought that good for his age, 12 years. (Applause from the officials.) He explained that he was not qualified to judge his standing. (No applause.) I then explained that I had given the boy the following question: "I am a storekeeper and buy from the wholesale goods to the value of \$37.50 on four months time but get 8 per cent. discount if I pay cash." That he figured a few minutes and said the discount would be \$5.50. I told him to try again and take time, also to repeat the question and write it down which he did correctly. "On several small sheets of paper which he figured over in about 15 minutes and worked in 265 at times he finally reported \$21.40 as the saving. I then asked him how many provinces in the Dominion of Canada. He answered six and named seven leaving out Quebec and P. E. I. I asked him how Canada was governed and he made no attempt to reply. Said he "forgot." Remember, he is in grade 7 at 12 years. Before I could give those facts I was frequently interrupted by officials and finally three were on the floor at once, one criticizing the form of the questions, another that my proper course was to reserve this example for the government, and a third furnishing an elaborate illustration of how students fail at times, and how unfair it was to judge a school by a single example. When the clamor lulled I managed to tell them I had many other equally eloquent examples and rapidly cited 4 other cases where pupils ranging from grades 4 to 6 and about 10 years who were in constant attendance who failed to answer such questions as "What change would I get out of a \$10 bill after paying \$1.50 per bushel for 3 bushels of potatoes, or what will a farmer receive for 10 bushels of potatoes at \$2 per bushel and 200 lbs. of pork at \$7 per hundred."

One fourth grade child showed no more sign of intelligent interest than if I had spoken in Greek. Another bright-eyed 4th grade said I would get \$7 back and rested at that, and on the latter problem after some delay said that 10 bush. of potatoes at \$2 would bring \$20. By this time the officials made a break for the door.

The common people, fathers and ratepayers were in no hurry al-

though with the language difficulty and the time since their school days in a foreign land I could not expect them to appreciate the discussion in English. General remarks from several parents brought out many concrete examples bearing out my illustrations.

What a pity that such people could not be allowed to even read in the only language they were schooled in, a report of things vital to the life of a rising nation.

I repeat what I said last night that if they requested Rev. Father McMahon, a stranger in the city, to examine and report on the work in our Catholic schools and if his report be favorable no one will be better pleased than myself.

I would remind your readers that I was not permitted to speak until after the candidates were agreed on.

I cannot avoid thinking how that clever schemer (of course in Europe) have been able to secure their ends by proverbial "Red herring across the trail" methods and I am not at all sure but that such methods will multiply if liberty is given to one class to both speak and think in several tongues and the bone and sinew of the land denied the right of reading intelligently in the press reports of matters vital to the nation's life.

JOHN MCCARTHY.

Wants to See Mr. Bole Elected

On Monday next the municipal elections will be held in the city of Regina. For the mayor's chair there are two well known city gentlemen in nomination, J. F. Bole and Henry Black the present mayor.

The year 1919 will undoubtedly prove to be one of the most important in the history of the city. For the last few years, since the European war commenced, the energies of the citizens have been devoted in the largest measure to carrying on the war rather than local and municipal matters.

Now that the war is over, Regina must again commence its development and it is more than necessary that the mayor of Regina for the year 1919 be a strong and capable business executive. In Mr. Bole, the citizens of Regina in general believe they have such a man. He has not sought the honor of being Regina's next chief magistrate, but on the other hand the citizens have approached him asking that he undertake the task of steering the capital city through the coming year.

That Regina will again commence its era of prosperity cannot be gainsaid. Indications are very evident that next year will see considerable building activities in the city and it will be very necessary that the mayor of the city be a man who will see to it that the prosperous era is reflected in the prosperity of the citizens of Regina.

A vote for Mr. Bole means work for the working man. In his position as mayor of the city he has the authority of the citizens to build those buildings in the city which are necessary for the well-fare and comfort of our people, the undertaking of city works in sidewalks and pavements and so on and his reputation as a business man is a guarantee that such work would be carried out to the best advantage of the working man.

Mr. Bole is well and favorably known to every section of the city.



A SICK TOOTH
is a painful patient. Don't continue to suffer if your teeth bother you. You will have to attend to them in the end anyway, so why not now and avoid a lot of tortures!

WE CURE SICK TEETH
and repair or replace injured ones at a very reasonable expense.

Open Evenings Only by Appointment
Dr. G. R. Clarke
DOMINION TRUST BLDG.,
Rose St. and Eleventh Ave.
PHONE 5821

zens. For a number of years he represented this city in the Saskatchewan Legislature and during that time undoubtedly had a great influence on the various measures passed which gave impetus to this city in its march forward? He is the head of one of the largest and most successful business enterprises in the city, the Regina Trading Company and the fact that this success has been great in business is sufficient ground for the belief that in municipal government and guidance he will be equally successful.

The financial standing of Regina at the present time is one which is viewed with considerable concern by the business men of the city, and if Regina is to obtain its full measure of prosperity in the year to come, only a strong man can be placed at the head of its affairs. In Mr. Bole is to be found a strong business man, one who has made a success of his own business as well as one who did splendid service for the province, financially, in connection with the government liquor stores at the time they were in existence.

There should be no two opinions on Monday next as to how the mayoralty ballot should be marked. Mr. Bole's record as a business man is one that will stand the closest scrutiny. He has large interests in the city, has grown up with it and in every sense of the word is a man fit to carry the mantle of chief executive for Regina for 1919.

RATEPAYER.

Strongly in Favor of Mayor Black

To the Editor:

I shall be thankful if you will publish the following lines in this week's issue of the Courier.

I, as well as a good many others have seen with a great deal of pleasure and satisfaction what appeared in last week's Courier regarding the work Mayor Black has done for the City during his first year in office. In addition to this I desire to call the attention of the ratepayers to a few more facts, which are both enlightening and indisputable.

Since Mr. Black was first elected as a member of our city council, and since accordingly his influence has been evident in the management of the affairs of our city, we have secured for Regina the establishment of branches of the following large business firms: the T. Eaton Co., the Imperial Oil Co., The Pat Burns Co. and Simpson's Limited. These firms give employment to more than 1000 men and women of the city, and many of their employees are living in the east end of the city. What the securing of these firms for Regina has meant for the wage earning people of the city every one knows. To Mr. Black we owe a debt of gratitude, which we can show in the best way possible by marking our ballots for him on Monday, December 9th.

A good many of us ratepayers in the east-end have a suspicion, that if Mr. Bole and the men associated with him are elected to control the affairs of the city, a period of reckless expenditure of public money may be re-inaugurated, as we have had it during the years 1911, 1912 and 1913. We fear that Mr. Bole and the men on the "citizens ticket" may be too willing to again start expending public funds in the belief that this might be necessary to assure the future development of Regina. Experience however has taught us that such expenditure of public money is just benefiting a very few, while the poor ratepayer finally has to foot the bill and pay heavy taxes. Mr. Black we all know has not the brilliant and impressive appearance some people seem to believe the executive of the city should have, but we like him all the better for his quiet and unassuming way. He has exercised a sound economy and we feel that the interests of the ratepayers are safe in his hands. For the ability, with which he has conducted the business of the city, and also as an illustration as to how he has successfully endeavored to save money for the people the following facts are cited:

The Street Railway Department had a loss of \$108,674.78 in the year 1914 while during the present year the loss will be less than half that sum, approximately \$46,825.00. The Scavenger and Street Cleaning Department spent \$86,039.00 in 1914 while the total expenditure of the same department

during the present year will amount to \$57,000.00 only, which means a saving of \$29,000.00.

When the citizens voted to pay for the construction of pavement on Winnipeg street leading to the Imperial Oil Company, the Mayor said, after the vote had been taken, that he would only be in favor of commencing with construction work, provided the Imperial Oil Company would pay a fair portion of the costs of construction, and he arranged with the solicitors of the Imperial Oil Company for the payment of \$17,000.00 into the city treasury as the company's contribution towards laying pavement on Winnipeg street north. The Co. also verbally agreed to construct 30 houses, which the mayor considered also to be a source of revenue to the city from an Improvement Tax standpoint so far as the increased use of water, light and street railway facilities would be concerned.

When the mayor took office, the Bank of Montreal recommended to accept one million dollars worth of Treasury Bills bearing a rate of interest which cost the city 7 1/2%. The mayor was opposed to this proposition and afterwards closed the deal at the rate of 7 1/4%, making a saving to the city of \$6,250.

The Mayor also had the Bureau of Welfare closed, effecting a saving thereby during the present year of approximately \$5,000. He also singly opposed the Investigation into the Street Railway, which is costing the city between one and two thousand dollars of useless expenditure without any results.

Safeguard your own interest, Mr. Ratepayer by voting for the re-election of Mayor Black.

Eastender.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL

1734 Osler Street — Phone 5774.

I have taken over this commodious, well-heated and ventilated house, and hope to serve the public with first-class rooms, meals and bar comforts. Special rates per week or month, and to returned soldiers in every case.

—WHITE HELP ONLY—

From my friends I will expect at least a call and if I have had enemies, well, the latch string will be left hanging outside.

JOHN MCCARTHY.

Grain, Livestock and Produce Market

GRAIN

Winnipeg Cash Prices

Wheat—	
1 Northern	224 1-2
2 Northern	221 1-2
3 Northern	217 1-2
No. 4	211 1-2
No. 5	199 1-2
No. 6	190 1-2
Feed	185
Oats—	
2 C. W.	81 3-8
3 C. W. C.	78 3-8
Ex 1 Feed	78 3-8
1 Feed	76 7-8
2 Feed	73 3-8
Flax—	
1 N. W. C.	3.55
2 C. W.	3.12
Barley—	
No. 3	1.05
No. 4	1.00
Rejected	87 3-4
Feed	85 3-4
Rye—	
2 C. W.	1.60

LIVESTOCK

Winnipeg Quotations

Steers—	
Choice to prime	\$12.25—13.50
Medium to good	
butchers	9.75—11.50
Heifers—	
Choice butchers	8.00 9.00
Choice stockers	7.00 7.75
Fair to good	5.75 6.75
Cows—	
Choice butchers	8.25 9.75
Fair to	7.00 7.75
Medium	5.75 6.75
Canpers	4.25 5.25
Stockers and Feeders—	
Choice heavy feeders	9.75 10.50
Choice light	7.50 8.25
Fair to good	6.75 7.25
Oxen—	
Choice	7.50 8.00
Fair to good	6.00 7.00
Common	4.00 5.00
Bulls—	
Choice	6.50 7.00
Good	5.75 6.25
Common	5.00 5.50
Calves—	
Choice light	8.00 9.50
Choice heavy	7.50 8.50
Sheep and Lambs—	
Choice lambs	12.00 12.50
Choice sheep	8.00 10.00

The Finest Xmas Gifts

FOR EVERY ONE

Grand Royal Talking Machine, size 17x20 inches, fine mahogany case, strong double spring, strong motor, plays loud without noise. It truly is a gramophone with a human voice. Regular price, with 16 pieces... \$65.00. Our Christmas offer, only \$45.00.

Also sold with big horn, on special request. With every "Talking Machine" we deliver 16 pieces (8 double records) free.—Big selection of the latest Xmas German records.

O Du Froehliche	Verlorenes Glueck	Marselline
Stille Nacht	Weisst Du, Mutter	Muenchener Laender
Im Himmel hoch	Die Arbeit hoch!	Birkstower Laender
Ihr Kinderlein, kommet	Arbeitsmarch	Bauern Laender, 1.
Ein feste Berg	G. Tannenbaum	Bauern Laender, 2.
Grosser Gott, wir loben Dich	Andreas Hofer Lied	Kandidatenreden, 1.
	Heidenroslein	Kandidatenreden, 2.
	Lorelei	

Also delivered with other records from our catalogue. — We send catalogue free of charge on request.

We Are Sole Dealers in Imported Violins

Improved Violins—Our stock being well assorted, we offer our good orchestra violins, Stradivari model, for special price. Finest model, best workmanship, beautiful finish. Regular \$25.00. Our Special Offer... \$18.00

Bow and Instruction free of charge

Nicolas Amati—Exact copy of grand master model; finest lines of construction; selected "toning wood." Regular-\$35.00. Our Special Offer... \$25.00

Neapolitan Mandoline Palisander—21 keys; finest workmanship; shell tuning plate. Regular \$15.00. Our Special Offer... \$10.00

Rosewood and Maple Mandoline—Nicely decorated; inlaid with mother-of-pearl. Regular \$20.00. Our Special Offer... \$14.00

We guarantee all our instruments

Bell Chimes, with Board

WITH INSTRUCTION BOOK FREE

No. 1—12 bronze tune plates	\$2.00
No. 2—18 bronze tune plates, C. E. Chromastial	\$2.50
No. 3—22 bronze tune plates, C. E. Chromastial	\$3.50
No. 4—25 bronze tune plates, C. E. Chromastial	
very fine mastophone	\$5.00

Mouth Organ

No. 2. Brilliant, 20 keys	\$ 75
No. 3. Claphophone, 32 keys	\$ 80
No. 4. Claphophone, 40 keys	\$1.00
No. 5. Claphophone, 45 keys	\$1.50

F. DOJACEK
850 Main Street. WINNIPEG, MAN. CATALOGUE FREE

CALL AND EXAMINE THE
CANADIAN FAIRBANKS-MORSE CO., LIMITED
line of machinery, including the famous WALLIS TRACTOR
at Regina Agency
Cadillac Motor Sales Co., Ltd.
2047 Broad Street, Regina, Sask. Phone 2952. E. T. WILKARD, Manager

Order some of these suitable Xmas Gifts

New and Valuable for Young and Old

XMAS IS NEAR — The time has again arrived, when we should begin to select suitable Christmas presents for our little ones, friends and relatives. Now that the terrible World War is over, we have double cause for rejoicing. With a bright future ahead of us, let us express our kind feelings towards our loved ones by buying them suitable Christmas presents.

The International Book Co. has gone to much trouble and expense in order to secure some extraordinary novelties. The quality of these goods is undisputable and prices are extremely low. Send us your order today. We expect a very big rush and with only a limited supply of the novelties on hand, we will have to fill all orders as they come in. If you don't wish to wait for your order, then order now. Send us your money order today and secure delivery of goods before Christmas.

Read the following description of some of our novelties very carefully — then make your selection and order at once. — You can write in German.

Address all Orders to
THE INTERNATIONAL BOOK CO.
OF CANADA
1837 Halifax St. :-: Regina, Sask.



A Rare Novelty in a Wonderful Watch
Runs 8 Days with a Single Winding
Has Five Hands which Show — (1) Day of the Month, (2) Day of the Week, (3) Hour, (4) Minute, (5) Second. Has Radio-Luminous Figures and Hands and Non-Breakable Crystals.
The most interesting and most attractive watch you ever saw. A guaranteed timepiece.
Has continuous sweep second hand, six fine jewels, open escapement and non-magnetic lever movement.
We are distributors of the Calendar Eight Day Watch. Prompt shipments. Satisfaction guaranteed. Price for this wonderful watch only **\$16.75**

Enclose Money Order or Postal Note with every Order. Where prices are F. O. B. Regina, customer must bear Express Charges



A Practical **TELESCOPE** That Weighs But a Trifle and fits in the Vest Pocket!
An Efficient **TELESCOPE** Minus the Metal Draw and the Usual High Prices!

Sammies Vest-Pocket Telescope

(THE MOST REMARKABLE OPTICAL SPECIALTY OF THE TIMES! COMPACT AND CONVENIENT—PRACTICAL AND USEFUL—FILLS A REAL NEED. FOR FARMERS, SOLDIERS, SAILORS, BOY SCOUTS, HUNTERS, TRAVELERS, CAMPERS AND OUT-DOOR PEOPLE IN GENERAL)

No novelty was ever placed on the market at a more opportune moment than this one. The demand for binoculars and field glasses has been so great that the market is practically exhausted.

Now comes this remarkable new invention—this epoch-making optical discovery—Sammies Vest-Pocket Telescope. Dispensing with the expensive metal draws and putting practically the entire cost into the lenses, we are able to sell a Telescope that compares in magnifying power with instruments costing from \$10.00 to \$100.00, for only \$2.45 each! Besides that, it is more practical and more serviceable for the ordinary Farmer's use—as well as for Hunters, Travelers, etc., than the ordinary heavy, cumbersome telescope. It fits in the vest pocket! Each glass mounted separately in a heavy zylonite rim, provided with a convenient handle, like a little toilet mirror. Rims of different color are used for the object glass and eye-piece, so that they may be readily and instantly brought into proper focusing position. Each Telescope is put up in a two-pocket, black leather case. Price delivered to your Post Office each **\$2.45**

STEREOSCOPES

No. 101.—This Stereoscope is made with well-seasoned hardwood frame. This lens in each side is one inch, from a good clear quality of magnifying glass. The handle is wooden, easily fixed in place. The slide is fitted to move easily in making the adjustment required for the eyes. The hood covering the eyes is made of stained press board, varnished in imitation of cherry. This economical and serviceable stereoscope is satisfactory for all ordinary use. Price each only **95c**

No. 103.—This very handsome Stereoscope is made with a specially constructed aluminum hood, fitted closely to cover the eyes with a soft binding of velvet. The aluminum is satin finished with beautiful hand-engraved designs, polished, oiled and varnished. The partition is mathematically adjusted, the handle folds in a firm socket, and the slide may be firmly fixed at any point. The lenses are of the best magnifying quality, 1 1/2 inches square, set for a focus of any range of eye-sight. Price each only **\$2.00**

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST WAR
Price-per Set only 40c.

No. 101.—Views of the European War, showing the British and their allies including the Canadian soldiers in action. The most authentic photographs of the present European war, showing battles by land, sea and air, in Belgium, France and Russia. Put up in sets of 25 in a neat box. Per set **40c**

No. 102.—Italian and Austrian War Views, showing 25 different scenes of action, as seen by the Italian and Austrian soldiers. Put up in sets of 25 in a neat box. Per set **40c**

No. 103.—Our Soldier Boys in France, a very timely set for which there will be a large demand. 25 actual scenes in colors. Per set **40c**

No. 104.—Franco-British War Views, showing the English and their French allies in every stage of modern warfare. Put up in sets of 25 in a neat carton. Per set **40c**

COLORS STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS
Each series contains 25 views. **40c**
No two alike. Price per set.

When ordering give first and second choice.

No. 106.—Germany and the Rhein.
No. 109.—Odd Scenes of the World.
No. 111.—Tour of Palestine.
No. 112.—Trip to China and Japan.
No. 114.—Tour of Italy and the Alps.

Out of the Mystic and Mysterious Orient Comes This Most Fascinating Chinese Novelty

CHI-CHI

CHINESE DAILY FORTUNE TELLER
THE GAME WITH THE MYSTERIOUS BAMBOO STICKS

This is the oldest known method of fortune telling, as well as the most extensively used. Among the Chinese, millions consult CHI-CHI every day and follow implicitly the "fortune" which it reveals.

CHI-CHI consists of 78 bamboo sticks and a shuffle box. By shaking the box in the proper manner, one of the sticks will separate itself from the rest and fall out of the box. The number on this stick is your guide for the day and by consulting the Book of Fortune, which accompanies each set, you may learn what the day promises you in good or ill luck.

CHI-CHI is a fascinating novelty. It supplies fun, fortune and philosophy. You will find it a real laugh producer. Why not order a few sets today. Price delivered to your Post Office only **65c**



Our Blue Bird Tray



is a useful novelty that will interest especially women. The design is unusually attractive and this is an article that is in great demand at the present time. The frame is finished outside in mahogany and inside in white enamel with mahogany bottom, under glass. The Blue Bird is handsomely colored. Size of tray 11x16 inches. Bottom is covered with felt. Price per tray only **\$2.25**

CHINESE INCENSE

After considerable expense and analytical research, some of the rarest and most valuable formulae of Oriental incenses have been secured. These formulae have been carefully guarded for ages, having been kept secret among some of the oldest families of China from as far back as 2200 B. C. Several have been traced as having been brought into the country by early invaders, crossing the Himalayas, from the mystic lands of Mesopotamia, Arabia and Egypt.

Before placing these special incenses on the market the formulae for manufacturing has been carefully tested and improved by expert American and Chinese chemists. The following numbers, now ready, we consider among the rarest and choicest of Oriental incenses, exelling in delicate, lasting aroma, refreshing to tired nerves, stimulating the blood, promoting health and vigor.

663 Buddha (Diabuta)75	656 Verbena, Oriental	1.60
662 Carnation Incense	1.00	655 Breath of the Violet	1.10
661 Amber Convalescent	1.00	678 Garden of Allah Incense	\$1.25
660 California Orange Blossoms	1.25	649 Garden of Roses	1.25
659 Lily of the Valley	1.25	650 Incense Buds	1.25
657 Sunset Incense	1.00	652 Evening Temple	1.00

Above numbers come in powder form only, and are sold f.o.b. Regina.

THE INTERNATIONAL BOOK CO.
OF CANADA
1837 HALIFAX ST. :-: REGINA, SASK.

Hon. Robert Rogers

(Continued from Page 1.)
late our fiscal policy according to the new requirements of our own Dominion.
"This is no time for experiments; we are face to face with vast 'after-the-war' problems that are abnormal. A progressive Canadian policy will admit of no exploitation of any one class or section by any other class or section. It must be broad enough and strong enough to safeguard with advantage alike to our great agricultural developments, our peaceful industrial development, and the labor interests of our country.

There should be no lack of united feeling, no lack of goodwill, no lack of harmony between all the provinces of Canada."
Indiscriminate immigration would not help Canada, in the opinion of Mr. Rogers. "Vitality, much for Canada depends upon our immigration policy," he said. "First of all, we must in future have a selected immigration. We have to bear strictly in mind that we will have the competition of all other belligerent nations. We should be ready in every desirable country in the civilized world, to attract as never before suitable immigrants to our shores. Our immigration work should represent the

As a western man, Mr. Rogers expressed his national pride in the four western provinces and confidence in their future. "This great empire is waiting in the glorious sunlight of our prairie provinces for millions of new immigrants—waiting only to be scratched with the plow to burst into harvest. We have in those three prairie provinces the best and most extensive and the richest food producing areas left to the white man, to transform into new and happy homes."
"Our one difficulty in the west is that, as a result of our generous homestead laws, in the past, coupled with generous land subsidies

and land grants, we find today many 'many millions of acres' of our virgin soil lying vacant, because of the fact that much of it has found its way into the hands of speculators of the idle rich class and strong corporations, many of whom make no attempt at any cultivation whatever. This is a serious drawback, a serious drawback to our proper development of those provinces. A remedy for this must be found. The speculators and the idle rich, who control those millions of idle virgin lands should be given the opportunity to convert them into intelligently managed and cultivated farms."

M. M. M.
See Page 8

—The report of the Quebec city hall's department on the recent epidemic of Spanish influenza places the number of cases at thirty thousand and the number of deaths at 441. The city spent \$25,687 in organization work to fight the disease.

YOUNG PEOPLES' SOCIETY OF EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH HOLDS SOCIAL ON MRS. ZINKHAHN'S FARM.

Sunday, Dec. 1. — Miss Mary Zinkhahn arranged a little party in the home of her family on the farm. To this day of amusement she had invited some of her best friends from the Ev. Luth. Young People's Society. Miss Zinkhahn had taken every effort to amuse these, her most intimate friends during the short hours they could gather together, and so a spirit of greatest joy and happiness was prevailing amongst the guests. After everybody had enjoyed coffee and cake to the highest extent the guests were offered some very good music. In the first place the piano duet splendidly played by Miss Zinkhahn (sister of Miss Mary) and Miss Karst earned due admiration, and

not less appreciated were Miss Mary Zinkhahn's musical performances on the piano as well as the humorous vocal offerings of Mr. Rudi Geisel and the brothers Seitz. After the little circle had finally sung some songs together, games were arranged affording great amusement and causing much laughter and merriment. At a late hour the little gay party broke off, the guests returning per automobile to Regina, and everybody taking home the feeling of having spent some very joyful hours for which the underdogged wish to express their heartiest thanks to their friend Miss Mary Zinkhahn as well as her mother and sisters.
Miss Erna Frits, Magdalene Karst, P. Ullrich, R. Leib, M. Fahlmann, J. Mayer.
Mr. Billy Silzer, Rudi Geisel, Charly Mueller, Paul Seitz, Frank Weber, Charly Leib, Richard Seitz, George Mueller, Joe Schoenthaler.

The Mill on the Floss

By
George Eliot.

BOOK FIRST — BOY AND GIRL

(XII. Instalment.)

Still the sight of the peacock opportunity spreading his tail on the stackyard wall, just as they reached Garum Pirs, was enough to divert the mind temporarily from personal grievances. And this was only the beginning of beautiful sights at Garum Pirs. All the farm-yard life was wonderful there—bantams, speckled and top-knotted; Friesland hens, with their feathers all turned the wrong way; guinea-fowls that flew and screamed and dropped their pretty-spotted feathers; pouter-pigeons and a tame magpie; nay, a goat, and a wonderful bridled dog, half mastiff, half bull-dog, as large as a lion. Then there were white railings and white gates all about, and glittering weathercocks of various design, and garden-walks paved with pebbles in beautiful patterns—nothing was quite common at Garum Pirs; and Tom thought that the unusual size of the toads there was simply due to the general uncleanliness which characterised uncle Pullet's possessions as a gentleman farmer. Toads who paid rent were naturally learner. As for the house, it was not less remarkable; it had a reeding centre, and two wings with battlemented turrets, and was covered with glittering white stucco.

Uncle Pullet had seen the expected party approaching from the window, and made haste to unbar and unchain the front door, kept always in this fortified condition from fear of tramps, who might be supposed to know of the glass-case of stuffed birds in the hall, and to contemplate rushing in and carrying it away, as their heads. Aunt Pullet, too, appeared at the doorway, and as soon as her sister was within hearing, said, "Stop the children, for God's sake, Bessy—don't let 'em come up the door-steps; Sally's bringing the old mat and the duster, to rub their shoes."

Mrs. Pullet's front-door mats were by no means intended to wipe shoes on; the very scraper had a deputy to do its dirty work. Tom rebelled particularly against this shoe-wiping, which he always considered in the light of an indignity to his sex. He felt it as the beginning of the disagreeable incident to a visit at aunt Pullet's, where he had once been compelled to sit with towels wrapped round his boots; a fact which may serve to correct the too hasty conclusion that a visit to Garum Pirs must have been a great treat to a young gentleman fond of animals—fond, that is, of throwing stones at them.

The next disagreeable was confined to his feminine companions; it was the mounting of the polished oak stairs, which had very handsome carpets rolled up and laid by in a spare bedroom, so that the ascent of these glossy steps might have served, in barbarous times, as a trial by ordeal from which none but the most spotless virtue could have come off with unbroken limbs. Sophy's weakness about these polished stairs was always a subject of bitter remonstrance on Mrs. Glegg's part; but Mrs. Tulliver ventured on no comment, only thinking to herself it was a mercy when she and her children were safe on the landing.

"Mrs. Gray has sent home my new bonnet, Bessy," said Mrs. Pullet in a pathetic tone, as Mrs. Tulliver adjusted her cap.

"Has she, sister?" said Mrs. Tulliver with an air of much interest. "And how you like it?"

"It's apt to make a mess with clothes, taking 'em out and putting 'em in again," said Mrs. Pullet, drawing a bunch of keys from her pocket and looking at them earnestly, "but it 'ud be a pity for you to go away without seeing it. There's no knowing what may happen."

Mrs. Pullet shook her head slowly at this last serious consideration, which determined her to single out a particular key.

"I'm afraid it'll be troublesome to you getting 't out, sister," said Mrs. Tulliver, "but I should like to see what sort of a crown she's made you."

Mrs. Pullet rose with a melan-



choly air, and unlocked one wing of a very bright wardrobe, where you may have hastily supposed she would find the new bonnet. Not at all. Such a supposition could only have arisen from a too superficial acquaintance with the habits of the Dodson family. In this wardrobe Mrs. Pullet was seeking something small enough to be hidden among layers of linen—it was a door-key.

"You must come with me into the best room," said Mrs. Pullet.

"May the children come too, sister?" inquired Mrs. Tulliver, who saw that Maggie and Lucy were looking rather eager.

"Well," said aunt Pullet reflectively, "it'll perhaps be safer for 'em to come—they'll be touching something if we leave 'em behind."

So they went in procession along the bright and slippery corridor, dimly lighted by the semi-lunar top of the window which rose above the closed shutter; it was really quite solemn. Aunt Pullet paused and unlocked a door which opened on something still more solemn than the passage: a darkened room, in which the outer light, entering feebly, showed what looked like the corpse of furniture in white shrouds. Everything that was not shrouded stood with its legs upwards. Lucy laid hold of Maggie's frock, and Maggie's heart beat rapidly.

Aunt Pullet half opened the shutter and then unlocked the wardrobe, with a melancholy deliberateness which was quite in keeping with the funeral solemnity of the scene. The delicious scent of rose-leaves that issued from the wardrobe made the process of taking out sheet after sheet of silver paper quite pleasant to assist at, though the sight of the bonnet at last was an anticlimax to Maggie, who would have preferred something more strikingly preternatural. But few things could have been more impressive to Mrs. Tulliver. She looked all round it in silence for some moments, and then said emphatically, "Well, sister, I'll never speak against the full crowns again!"

It was a great concession, and Mrs. Pullet felt it: she felt something was due to it.

"You'd like to see it on, sister," she said sadly. "I'll open the shutter a bit farther."

"Well, if you don't mind taking off your cap, sister," said Mrs. Tulliver.

Mrs. Pullet took off her cap, displaying the brown silk scalp with a jutting promontory of curls which was common to the more mature and judicious women of those times, and, placing the bonnet on her head, turned slowly round, like a draper's lay-figure, that Mrs. Tulliver might miss no point of view.

"I've sometimes thought there's a loop too much 'o' ribbon on this left side, sister; what do you think?" said Mrs. Pullet.

Mrs. Tulliver looked earnestly at the point indicated, and turned her head on one side. "Well, I think it's best as it is; if you meddled with it, sister, you might repent."

"That's true," said aunt Pullet, taking off the bonnet and looking at it contemplatively.

"How much might she charge you for that bonnet, sister?" said Mrs. Tulliver, whose mind was actively engaged on the possibility of getting a humble imitation of this chef-d'œuvre made from a piece of silk she had at home.

Mrs. Pullet screwed up her mouth and shook her head, and then whispered, "Pullet pays for it; he said I was to have the best bonnet at Garum Church, let the

next best be whose it would."

She began slowly to adjust the trimmings, in preparation for returning it to its place in the wardrobe, and her thoughts seemed to have taken a melancholy turn, for she shook her head.

"Ah," she said at last, "I may never wear it twice, sister; who knows?"

"Don't talk o' that, sister," answered Mrs. Tulliver. "I hope you'll have your health this summer."

"Ah! but there may come a death in the family, as there did soon after I had my green satin bonnet. Cousin Abbot may go, and we can't think o' wearing erape less nor half a year for him."

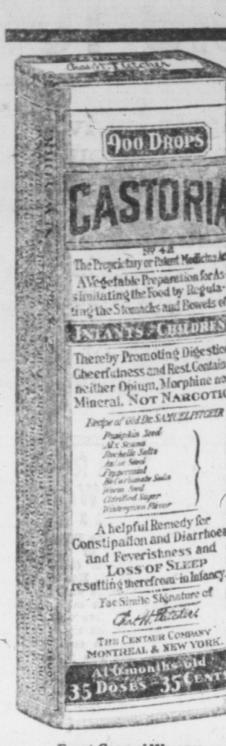
"That would be unlucky," said Mrs. Tulliver, entering thoroughly into the possibility of an inopportune decease. "There's never so much pleasure i' wearing a bonnet the second year, especially when the crowns are so chancy—never two summers alike."

"Ah, it's the way i' this world," said Mrs. Pullet, returning the bonnet to the wardrobe and locking it up. She maintained a silence characterised by head-shaking, until they had all issued from the solemn chamber, and were in her own room again. Then, beginning to cry, she said, "Sister, if you should never see that bonnet again till I'm dead and gone, you'll remember I showed it you this day."

Mrs. Tulliver felt that she ought to be affected, but she was a woman of sparse tears, stout and healthy—she couldn't cry so much as her sister Pullet did, and had often felt her deficiency at funerals. Her effort to bring tears into her eyes issued in an odd contraction of her face. Maggie, looking on attentively, felt that there was some painful mystery about her aunt's bonnet which she was considered too young to understand; indignantly conscious, all the while, that she could have understood that, as well as everything else, if she had been taken into confidence.

When they went down, uncle Pullet observed with some acumen, that he reckoned the missis had been showing her bonnet—that was what had made them so long upstairs. With Tom the interval had seemed still longer, for he had been seated in irksome constraint on the edge of a sofa directly opposite his uncle Pullet, who regarded him with twinkling gray eyes, and occasionally addressed him as "Young sir."

"Well, young sir, what do you learn at school?" was a standing question with uncle Pullet; whereupon Tom always looked sheepish, rubbed his hands across his face and answered, "I don't know." It was altogether so embarrassing to be seated *tete-a-tete*, with uncle Pullet, that Tom could not even look at the prints on the walls, or the fly-ages, or the wonderful flower-pots; he saw nothing but his uncle's gaiters. Not that Tom was in awe of his uncle's mental superiority; indeed, he had made up his mind that he didn't want to be a gentleman farmer, because he shouldn't like to be such a thing-legged, silly fellow as his uncle Pullet—a mollycoddle in fact. A boy's sheepishness is by no means a sign of overmastering reverence; and while you are making encouraging advances to him under the idea that he is overwhelmed by a sense of your age and wisdom, tend to one he is thinking you extremely queer. The only consolation I can suggest to you is, that the Greek boys probably thought the same of Aristotle. It is only when you have mastered a restive horse, or thrashed a drayman, or have got a gun in your hand, that these shy juniors feel you to be a truly admirable and enviable character. At least, I am quite sure of Tom Tulliver's sentiments on these points. In very tender years, when he still wore a lace border under his outdoor cap, he was often observed peeping through the bars of a gate, and making mimatory gestures with his small forefinger while he scolded the sheep with an inarticulate burr, intended to strike terror into their astonished minds, indicating thus early that desire for mastery over the inferior animals, wild and domestic, including



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cockchafers, neighbours' dogs, and small sisters, which in all ages had been an attribute of so much promise for the fortunes of our race. Now Mr. Pullet never rode anything taller than a low pony, and was the least prodigatory of men, considering firearms dangerous, as apt to go off of themselves by nobody's particular desire. So that Tom was not without strong reasons when, in confidential talk with a chum, he had described uncle Pullet as a nincompoop, taking care at the same time to observe that he was a very "rich fellow."

The only alleviating circumstance in a *tete-a-tete* with uncle Pullet was that he kept a variety of lozenges and peppermint-drops about his person, and when at a loss for conversation, he filled up the void by proposing a mutual solace of this kind.

"Do you like peppermints, young sir?" required only a tacit answer when it was accompanied by a presentation of the article in question.

The appearance of the little girls suggested to uncle Pullet the further solace of small sweet-cakes, of which he also kept a stock under lock and key for his own private eating on wet days; but the three children had no sooner got the tempting delicacy between their fingers, than aunt Pullet desired them to abstain from eating it till the tray and the plates came, since with those crisp cakes they would make the floor "all over" crumbs. Lucy didn't mind that much, for the cake was so pretty, she thought it was rather a pity to eat it; but Tom, watching his opportunity while the elders were talking, hastily stowed it in his mouth two bites, and chewed it furtively. As for Maggie, becoming fascinated, as usual, by a spirit of Ulysses and Nausicaa, which uncle Pullet had bought as a "pretty Scripture thing," she presently let fall her cake, and in an unlooky movement crushed it beneath her foot—a source of so much agitation to aunt Pullet and conscious disgrace to Maggie, that she began to despair of hearing the musical snuff-box today, till, after some reflection, it occurred to her that Lucy was in high favour enough to venture on asking for a tune. So she whispered to Lucy, and Lucy, who always did what she was desired to do, went up quietly to her uncle's knee, and, blushing all over her neck while she fingered her necklace, said, "Will you please play us a tune, uncle?"

Lucy thought it was by reason of some exceptional talent in uncle

Pullet that the snuff-box played such beautiful tunes, and indeed the thing was viewed in that light by the majority of his neighbours in Garum. Mr. Pullet had bought the box, to begin with, and he understood winding it up, and knew which tune it was going to play beforehand; altogether, the possession of this unique "piece of music," was a proof that Mr. Pullet's character was not of that entire nullity which might otherwise have been attributed to it. But uncle Pullet when entreated to exhibit his accomplishment, never deprecated it by a too ready consent. "We'll see about it," was the answer he always gave, carefully abstaining from any sign of complacence till a suitable number of minutes had passed. Uncle Pullet had a programme for all great social occasions, and in this way feigned himself in from such painful confusion and perplexing freedom of will.

Perhaps the suspense did heighten Maggie's enjoyment when the fairy tune began: for the first time she quite forgot that she had a load on her mind—that Tom was angry with her; and by the time "Hush, ye pretty warbling choir" had been played, her face wore that bright look of happiness, while she sat immovable with her hands clasped, which sometimes comforted her mother with the sense that Maggie could look pretty now and then, in spite of her brown skin. But when the magic music ceased, she jumped up, and, running towards Tom, put her arm round his neck and said, "Oh, Tom, isn't it pretty?"

(To be continued.)



WOMAN'S WORLD

Training Little Children

Any Mother Can Study the Underlying Principles of the Kindergarten. If a Kindergarten Cannot Be Opened in the Publ. School, Neighbors Should Get Together and Start One in Their Own Homes

Any mother who wants to, may learn something of the underlying principles of the kindergarten by securing a copy of "Mottos and Commentaries of Froebel's Mother Play" (D. Appleton & Co., New York, publishers, \$1.60), or by subscribing to a kindergarten magazine. The latter will be found especially profitable, the leading articles furnishing solutions to daily problems, while the stories and the suggestions for handwork and games will often be as useful for the home as for kindergartens.

If a mother can select only one feature of the kindergarten to use in her home, surely the story-telling period would be the best choice. There are so many opportunities for stories at home. They will serve as oil to the machinery of bathing, dressing, eating, and can accompany ironing, the washing of dishes, hand sewing and the like. The mother whose mind is well stored with good tales will not lack for an appreciative audience. Neither mother nor child will know boredom, and empty, tired, fretful hours will be transformed into happy, healthful, tender times.

A kindergarten for the neighborhood should be the aim of every thoughtful mother. The public school is usually the best place to start a kindergarten, as it is most likely to provide complete equipment and welltrained directors. Until a sufficient number of these are established, however, private classes fill a real need. Where the number of pupils does not justify a kindergarten in establishing a fully equipped school in a room of her own, the mothers may meet her half way. Such an arrangement has been successfully carried out in many localities.

Five mothers in a somewhat isolated community applied to a training school for a kindergarten to come into their homes. One mother collected the tuition, two alternated in giving up their dining-rooms for the class. The dining table and chairs were used for the table work, while each child supplied his own small chair for the circle. The piano in the livingroom was placed at the kindergarten's disposal. Conditions were not ideal—low tables are preferable to high ones, floors showed the wear from marching and games, the kindergarten at times found a suitcase cramped quarters for her materials. And yet in spite of all these drawbacks, children, mothers and teacher were happy for three years. The right spirit was there and the children developed to a marked degree under its influence.

Singing with the children, playing with them with an eye to their development as well as their pleasure, watching and discussing out-of-door happenings, and always, in season and out of season, stories, stories, stories, will assist materially in bringing the kindergarten spirit into the home.

SUSAN BUYS WORK SHOES.

"Say, Susan," said Miss Smith one morning as they were hanging up their things in the cloakroom, "where'd you get the swell shoes?"

"My best ones from last winter," said Susan; "they are swell, aren't they?" And Susan lifted her skirt, to show Miss Smith her patent-leather shoes with fancy, curved heels.

"They certainly are some shoes!" said Miss Smith.

That night, on the way home, Susan Jones said to her friend, Miss Jacobson: "Goodness, I am tired enough to-night for a Sale-

Day! I sort of ache. You'd think I worked hard, but I didn't. Why, my book was so small I hardly had the nerve to turn it in. And us with that mark-down in tooth-brushes too."

"It's the weather," said Miss Jacobson; "it's so damp and hot I feel like the last rose of summer myself. Say, Susan, those are some shoes you have on."

"They're my best ones from last winter," said Susan. "I'm going to wear them out at the store and get some new best ones. They are sort of hot, but I can't afford two pairs, so I'd rather buy best ones."

By the end of the week Susan felt more tired than she had for months. Her mother remarked how badly she looked.

"It's the weather," said Susan; "but I guess I'll go up and see the store doctor to-morrow morning. Maybe I ought to take something."

The next day Susan went to the doctor's office. It was the first visit she had made in her three years' stay in the store. She told the doctor about being tired and about not caring for food. Now the doctor had himself been in the store for three years and knew a thing or two. He listened to Susan's story, then, "Stand up, Miss Jones," he said.

Susan stood. Her "hourglass" heels were not very good support and her ankles wobbled.

The doctor saw enough. "Sit down, Miss Jones," he said. "From the looks of things you'll be more comfortable sitting. Now, Miss Jones, you sell, don't you?"

"Yes, sir," answered Susan.

"How much of the time are you on your feet?" he asked.

"Why, nearly all the time," said Susan.

"May I ask you to take off your shoe?" asked the doctor. Susan took off her shoe, and the doctor put it on the table. "Now look here, Miss Jones. How much support do you think your body can have from this little toothpick of a heel propping you up back here?"

"Why—why, not much, I guess," said Susan.

"Not much; I guess not," said the doctor. "It's worse than nothing at all, because if you had nothing your foot would at least be in a normal position. Then, too, how much do you think your feet enjoy being tilted like this? Here are your toes, and here are your heels away up here. Now, if your heels are up here, it throws the rest of your body out of position. You say you're losing your appetite. Ten to one it's because your poor stomach can't do its work properly. How did you happen to get patent-leather shoes for work, anyway?"

Here was Susan's chance to explain. "Well you see, doctor, those were my best shoes last winter, so I thought I'd wear them out at work and get some new best ones."

The doctor laughed. "You girls are all alike," he said. "You'd rather be uncomfortable all week, and even get sick, just so you can be stylish on Sunday. Miss Jones, I could make this whole store about fifty per cent better—yes, sir, fifty per cent!—if all the girls would take my advice about shoes. Now, Miss Jones, promise me you'll go right down to the shoe department and get some nice, light-weight, calfskin shoes, with good, square heels. Just tell the girl you want the kind the doctor recommends."

"I can't afford it," said Susan.

"I got my new best ones."

"Afford it!" said the doctor. "Could you afford to be sick? Could you afford a doctor's bill? No, you couldn't. Now you go get those shoes and have them charged."

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And I'll wager you'll sell enough more to cover the cost of the shoes, just because you have some 'pep.' "Where's your swell shoes?" asked Miss Smith the next night. "Susan laughed. "Home," she said. "These mayn't be so good looking, but, believe me, they're so comfortable I wouldn't know I have them on. The doctor said those others were what made me tired, and I guess they were."

WATCHING THE CHILDREN'S FOOD.

A child must learn that his foods, just as his playthings and his clothes, are especially made for him. He should not "eat everything" in the same sense that an adult "eats everything"—which would include highly seasoned dishes and concentrated foods—but he should be taught to eat everything which is wisely selected for him to eat; he should not be allowed to be "finicky" in his appetite, selecting and rejecting food to the great annoyance of his mother.

A good rule to remember is that from the age of two to twelve the basis of a child's food should be one quart or at the least three cups of milk a day. This does not mean that it must all be taken as a beverage; the "top" may be taken off to serve as cream with cereals or fruits, some may be used in nourishing soups and sauces, and part may be made into custards, puddings, ice creams or other desserts. The rest of the menu may be selected from one of these five food groups:

1. Eggs, fish, chicken, beef, mutton, beans, peas.
2. Bread, rice, oatmeal and other cereal foods.
3. Butter, olive oil, cream and other wholesome fats.
4. Vegetables and fruits.
5. Simple cakes, puddings and candy.

Between 2 and 3 years of age a child should have five meals a day:

- 6 a.m.—A cupful of warm milk.
- 8 a.m.—A quarter of a cupful to half a cupful of fruit juice, or the same quantity of mashed fruit pulp from an orange, apple or prune.
- 10 a.m.—Breakfast of strained cereal, with top milk, one cupful of warm milk to drink and one or two slices of dry toast.
- 2 p.m.—Dinner, consisting of a soft-cooked egg or egg yolk, two slices of stale bread, a mashed and strained vegetable, as green peas or potato, and a cupful of warm milk to drink.
- 5:30 p.m.—Supper of strained cereal jelly, with top milk, one cupful of milk to drink and a slice of stale bread or toast.

At this age the greatest care must be taken not to add too many foods to the menu; milk should be the basis of the day's food, and adding many vegetables and fruits, even though well cooked, makes the child dislike milk and in many cases causes indigestion and irritability. Meat and fish at this age are prohibited.

Between 3 and 5 years of age a child should have five meals a day, which includes all that he has had during the second year, with a few more cereals, vegetables and fruits added.

7 a.m.—A small quantity of fruit juice or pulp, which may include apple sauce, if desired; a well-cooked cereal, which it is not necessary to strain, with top milk; one cupful of milk to drink, which need not be heated unless necessary in particular cases, and two or three slices of dry bread or toast.

10 a.m.—A mid-morning lunch of one cupful of milk and one slice of bread and butter or a dry whole-wheat cracker.

1:30 p.m.—Dinner with a nourishing milk soup, a soft-cooked egg, a green vegetable which has been finely cut, as spinach, asparagus or string beans, a slice of toasted bread and a dessert made from bread, cereals or milk and egg. Rice pudding which is well cooked with a few raisins is most appropriate.

3:30 p.m.—Mid-afternoon lunch of dry buttered bread or a dry whole-wheat cracker.

5:30 p.m.—Supper of cereal and milk, bread and milk or milk toast, and a well-baked or steamed fruit, such as a baked apple with the skin removed, coddled pears and a baked and mashed banana.

No meat or fish should be given at this age, and it is best to limit the vegetables or fruits which are introduced, since the milk, which has been served up to now mostly as a beverage, should be used in making soups, puddings and cust-

ards. This gives the child the full amount of milk needed daily without making his menu become monotonous. Cereals should be served without sugar.

Between 5 and 8 years of age a child should still have five meals a day. Since many children start going to school at this age, this is not always possible; in many schools, however, a mid-morning lunch of a glass of milk or a slice of bread with butter is allowed; this is a very good practice, one which should be given every encouragement by parents.

If a child can have this morning lunch and also a dish of cereal and milk or a piece of buttered bread when he gets home from school in the afternoon, at three-thirty or four o'clock, his daily nourishment is assured. Dinner should be given in the middle of the day whenever possible, and plenty of time should be allowed for both breakfast and dinner in order that hurried meals may be avoided.

7:30 a.m.—Breakfast of stewed fruit, such as pears, apples or prunes, a dish of well-cooked cereal, with top milk, a glass of milk to drink, and dry buttered bread.

10:30 a.m.—Lunch of a glass of milk or a piece of bread and butter.

1 or 1:30 p.m.—Dinner of a poached egg, baked potato, finely cut, and a well-cooked vegetable, as carrot or spinach, two pieces of whole-wheat bread with butter, a glass of milk to drink, and a baked apple with two vanilla wafers or a plain custard, junket or pudding.

3:30 p.m.—Mid-afternoon lunch of a dish of cereal, or bread and butter or a whole-wheat cracker.

5:30 p.m.—Supper of a baked potato, whole-wheat bread, milk to drink and a tapioca or rice pudding.

Between 8 and 12 years of age the quart of milk still remains the basis of the diet. Cooked cereals should be continued; raw fruits, dates and figs may be used and jellies and sweets may be allowed. Any mild, well-cooked vegetable may be given; also meats in limited amounts. The best meats for children of this age are simply cooked chicken, beef and mutton. Richly dressed roasts, fried or fat meats, should not be permitted. Fish which is not too fat, as cod, halibut or haddock, is also allowed. Rich pastries and sauces, nuts, cheese, coffee and tea are prohibited.

Three meals a day at this age will in many cases be sufficient; but if a child is hungry and asks for food between meals, the middle morning and after-school lunch should be continued. These lunches should still consist of nourishing food, and if the child does not eat his regular meals with a relish should be stopped.

Recipes

Jelly Roll Hints.

To roll up a Jelly Roll after baking, the following methods will be found of assistance. Turn the roll out onto a clean cloth wrung out of very hot water, and roll it up in this. The cloth must, of course, be wrung out as dry as possible before the cake is turned out on it. After a little practice, you will find that you can roll up your Jelly Roll without a single crack.

Jelly Rolls are very popular as well as useful cakes. If kept in a cake box or an airtight tin they remain moist and fresh for a long time. They are nicer as a foundation for cake-puddings than sponge cakes.

Corn-Meal Pudding with Apricots

Pour three cupfuls of sealding hot milk on one cupful of sifted corn meal; stir in two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one teaspoonful of powdered ginger and half a teaspoonful of salt. Now add six apricots, canned, sliced thin. Bake for one hour and a half in a moderate oven. Garnish with sliced apricots and serve with sauce made from the juice of the apricots.

Corn-Meal Wafers

1½ cupfuls of corn meal; 1 cupful of milk; 2 eggs; 1 teaspoonful of salt; 1 tablespoonful of melted butter; 4 tablespoonfuls of sugar; 4 teaspoonfuls of baking powder.

Put the corn meal and milk into a bowl; add the eggs well-beaten, the butter, salt and sugar, and beat for five minutes; add the baking powder, and mix lightly. Brush a baking sheet with butter and put the wafer dough on by spoonfuls, leaving space to spread. Bake in a hot oven until the edges are brown and crisp.

Coconut Loaf

1 cupful of rice; 1 cupful of strained tomatoes or tomato soup; 1 cupful of fresh or canned fresh grated coconut; 2 tablespoonfuls of scraped onion; 2 tablespoonfuls of salt; 1 egg; 1 tablespoonful of cut parsley, celery top or dried celery; 1 teaspoonful of dry mustard or Curry powder; 1 tablespoonful of drippings.

Wash the rice through several waters; boil with one cupful of boiling water in the top of a double boiler for half an hour. Add the tomatoes, coconut, onion, egg and seasoning; add drippings and mix well. Put into a mold or bowl and steam for one hour. Turn out on a deep platter. Serve with cream sauce.

Baked Potatoes With Raw Eggs

Carefully open and remove the center of a fresh-baked mealy potato and break the egg over it. Season with butter, salt and pepper to taste. The heat of the potato cooks the egg and makes a light and delicious breakfast dish.

Oatmeal Wafers

1 cupful of oatmeal; ½ teaspoonful of salt; 2 well-beaten eggs; 1 tablespoonful of melted butter. Mix well in the order given and drop by spoonfuls on well-greased baking sheets, leaving room to spread. Smooth the tops and bake in a moderate oven until light brown.

For Our Little Ones

HOW HE GOT OUT

OF THE SHELL

I am a baby ostrich, though you would hardly think so, as I do not look a bit like my beautiful brown mother, or my big black and white father, who can hold his head six feet from the ground, and not half try. Before I was a baby ostrich, I was about the biggest egg you ever saw; it was fully as large as the head of a good-sized baby and was the color of ivory, and the shell was the thickest eggshell that there is. When I grew enough to quit living all scrouged up in a shell, I pecked and pecked, but could not get out. If it had not been for my father, I guess I would be in that shell yet, but when he heard me knocking at the door, he knew the time had arrived for me to come out, so the dear old fellow, bless his heart, squeezed the egg with his breastbone against the ground, until the shell cracked, and then he pulled it apart, and I stepped out into the most beautiful world I had ever seen, with blue skies, bright sunlight, tall palm trees and miles and miles of sand. At first my legs were awfully wobbly, and I waddled when I walked, but very soon my legs grew stronger, and the sand felt so warm to my feet that I wanted to run and run, and never stop running. When I came out of the shell I was about the size of a half-grown chicken, and instead of beautiful plumes like our folks all over, I was clothed only in a sort of soft brown fuzz. There were five children in our family, three sisters and two brothers, and I was one of the brothers, and tallest of the lot. Our mother was very proud of us all, but I really think she liked me a little the best, because I was so big and strong and healthy. She used to take us out walking on the veldt, that is what they call a big open field in Africa, where we live, and show us what were the best things for young ostriches to eat, such as tender grass-shoots, soft-shell bugs and damp, squashy snails. Young ostriches have that human children can only see by going to a zoo or a circus.

Troops of elephants go lumbering past with the children holding fast to their mothers' tails; herds of zebras striped like so many convicts; timid gazelles with their big inquiring eyes, and giraffes with necks like broom handles nibbling the flat tops of the bushes. We had a letter the other day from an aunt of ours who was taken with a lot of other ostriches across the ocean to a place called California. The letter said they were all well and quite as happy as if they were in Africa, as they had plenty to eat and the best climate in the world. The only drawback was that the keepers would every now and then pull a stocking over their heads and clip off their handsome plumes, but they soon grew out again, so what was the difference?

OUR ORGANISED GRAIN GROWERS



Articles and items under this heading are edited by officials at the Central office of the "Sask. Grain Growers' Ass'n." "The Courier" gladly gives publicity to these articles, as this paper always has been and still is a strong believer in the cause of the organized farmers of the west.

Returned Soldier Speaks Highly of Loyalty of German Speaking People in the West.

Many whose loyalty cannot be doubted have long held the opinion that considerable injustice has been done, during the last four years, to the foreign population of this province and now that the termination of war makes it again possible to return to pre-war conditions, it is interesting to note that the Central office of the Grain Growers' Association received an opinion from a returned soldier, in the person of Sergt. John E. Lidgett, secretary of the Sister Butte G.G.A. to the effect that so far as the settlers in his district, who are of German descent, are concerned, any question of their loyalty does them an injustice.

Testimony of Returned Soldier

At the outset it should be stated that Sergt. Lidgett, is not only a returned soldier, who has "done his bit," but an Englishman; who has been a resident of Canada for the last ten years and during the last seven years has been residing in the Lidgett district, where he has been directly associated with settlers who are principally of German descent.

In discussing their attitude towards patriotic work in the Lidgett district, Sergt. Lidgett intimated that, they are more sympathetic

supporters than Canadians, or Englishmen residing in the same district. In proof of this Sergt. Lidgett stated that on October 15th last, a box-social and dance was held at the schoolhouse, under the auspices of the Sister Butte S. G. G. A. which was attended by about fifty people. Although there are many English and Canadian settlers in that district, according to the statement of Mr. Lidgett, they were conspicuous by their absence; fully ninety per cent. of the attendance being composed of those of foreign descent.

The social was arranged for securing funds to provide Christmas boxes for the boys from that district who are at the front and the sum of \$60 was collected; which is being expended for the above purpose. The boxes are being prepared and will be mailed during the present week.

As a concluding observation regarding the above Sergt. Lidgett stated that the most active and useful members of the Sister Butte Grain Growers' Association, are the people of foreign descent, whose loyalty to the land of their choice, could no more be questioned, than that of their English and Canadian neighbours.

The Grading of Wheat

In spite of the explanations which have appeared in the press regarding the question which has been raised, "Is official inspection honest?" numerous complaints are received at the Central office of the Grain Growers' Association, regarding the grading of wheat. In some of the communications are found the following insinuations: "The graders and inspectors must be bought;" "the whole bunch have made up to skin the farmers." These are usually accompanied by a demand that "Central take up the cudgels;" ostensibly to fight this supposed outrage upon the farmer.

Like More Than Gain

In reply to one of these communications J. B. Musselman, Central secretary writes as follows: "It is possible, of course, that individual operators at local points may practice dishonesty in connection with the grading of street grain. But the actual facts are, the elevator companies lose more grades than they gain. Or, in other words, on the whole, the farmers of this country are getting a higher average of grading when selling on the street, by single wagon loads, graded by local operators; than when shipped in full carload lots and taking the official grade. This, after all, is the grade which the street-sold wheat must finally take. You may rest fully assured, at least, that any single car-load of farmers wheat is graded by exactly the same standard and just as fairly and honestly as that of the large elevator companies.

"Some complaint has arisen because wheat weighing very heavy to the bushel has had to take the lower grades. But this is due to the fact that the damage this year is exclusively frost damage; which darkens the wheat and makes it unattractive for flourmilling purposes.

Only Want Honest Grading

"Grain Growers should bear in mind that their interests are affected detrimentally as truly by overgrading as by undergrading and that overgrading, when purposely done, is as dishonest as intentional undergrading. What the honest farmer wants is honest grading. He wants no higher grade than his wheat is properly entitled to any more than he is willing to take a lower than the correct grade. There is abundance of evidence, however, that overgrading is persistently practised in some quarters, for purposes best known to the offenders. But, surely, farmers cannot believe that they themselves, gain by

dishonesty of this character. That they lose by it has been proven time and again.

Some correspondence has suggested that wheat grading should be on the basis of weight, because this basis was used to a large extent for the 1906 crop. Special conditions, however, obtained in connection with that crop. The injury to wheat was from rust and while the berry was shrunken, somewhat, and lightened in weight per bushel, it was not darkened nor injured for flour production, to the same extent as is the case with frost damage. Because a very large proportion of that crop was thus affected by rust, it became necessary for the protection of the farmer to divide our wheat amongst the different grades by a special standard. This same standard would be useless in grading the frosted wheat of 1918.

No Mechanical Precision

"In this connection permit me to state that amongst the farmers there is an inclination to doubt the good intentions and effective service of the association, because its officers fail to "take up the cudgels" in many cases where the farmers think they are suffering an injustice. If the Grain Growers' association is to continue to be the power for good which it has been in the past, its leaders must at all times be sincere. They must fight wrong, dishonesty and oppression where they find it to exist. But they must not appeal to the farmers for popular support by "taking up the cudgels," or pretending to do so—in every case, where the farmer, through lack of fuller information, has conceived the idea that he is suffering exploitation. There is still exploitation in connection with the marketing of grain, it is true. But so far as the official grading of our wheat is concerned, we have found no reason to believe that there is any dishonesty. Truly, errors do occur; for the human element does and always must, enter into the grading of wheat. It is not something which can be done with scientific and mechanical precision. It is also true that a sample of wheat, which is near the border between two grades in quality, might on one occasion be graded, say No. 1 Northern and on another No. 2 Northern, by the same grader and both with honest intent."

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC
Winter Tourist Fares
 —TO—
Vancouver and Victoria
 On sale daily during December and January, with final return limit April 30th, 1919, by the
Grand Trunk Pacific
 First-class meals and berth on steamers included in fares.
 GO THIS WAY TO CALIFORNIA
 For information, tickets and reservations, apply
 S. M. GREENE,
 City Passenger and Ticket Agent
 1829 Searth Street Phone 3857

Hearer to the Goal
 At last we have made another Step in the right Direction. On account of the establishing of a third store at Kendal, Sask., we have been put into the position to buy goods in greater quantities and to buy them cheap. The new store at Kendal is modern in every respect and keeps a first class assortment of goods of every description. In connection with this business we have opened a complete Lumber Yard.
 All our customers who know the business methods adopted by us, no doubt are aware of the fact, that the advantages reaped by us are also to their best interests.
 Our stock is really too numerous to be mentioned in detail. We assure our customers that we hold for sale in every one of our stores only the best of goods.
 PLENTY OF STOCK TO SELECT FROM
 REASONABLE PRICES AND COURTEOUS SERVICE
Huck & Kleckner, Vibank, Sask.
Kleckner, Huck & Gartner, Kendal, Sask.
Kleckner & Huck, Odessa, Sask.

FOR YOUR KIND CONSIDERATION
 We have the honor to announce, that we have now opened a Garage besides our Implement Business, and that we have secured the services of a first class mechanic. We are now in a position to attend to all
AUTO REPAIRS
 in a clean, thorough and prompt manner and to charge for the work prices, which are most reasonable.
 We ask for your patronage and assure you a real and courteous service. We guarantee our work in every case.
 Before you buy a car call on us and have a look at the new
CHEVROLET CAR
 The car of the present time and future.
Ph. Gross and Company
 PHONE 6 BOX 74 EARL GREY, SASK.
 Real Estate Brokers, Fire and Life Assurance
 Agents for the Deering and John Deere Implement Co's
 Titan Engines and International Harvester Co. Separators
 Autos and Steam Threshing Machines.

VICTIMS OF 'FLU AMONGST GRAIN GROWERS

Death continues to claim its victims from the members of the Gr. Growers' Ass'n and amongst those who have fallen before the ravages of the "Spanish flu" during the last few days is Kasper Hartel, secretary of the Kronsberg Co-operative Society, Limited. The deceased has been the active and faithful secretary for the last two years, through whose efforts largely the co-operative feature of it was brought into being.
 The Central office also regrets to announce receipt of information from L. H. Helmeland, secretary-treasurer of the Sagathun Local, to the effect that Mr. L. O. Reddick, of Maple Creek, who was a member of the above local, has also fallen a victim to the "flu."

SANTAL MIDY
 These small capsules are better than Balsam of Capivi, Guben or Iodo-capsules and cure MIDY the same in 24 hours with out interfering with your work. For 45¢ everywhere.

GERMAN FORCES SENT INTO POLAND

PARIS, Nov. 24. — A despatch to the Temps from Berlin says that German forces are leaving Berlin in an easterly direction, which is believed to have a bearing on the unrest in Poland. Berlin is very disquieted, says the Temps, at disorders in Posen, Silesia and east and west Prussia, where councils, consisting exclusively of Poles, have been formed to the exclusion of Germans.

POLES HOLD POSEN

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 23. — The town of Posen and a great part of the province in Prussia, are in Polish hands, according to the Berlin Vorwarts. The Poles in the soldiers' and workmen's organization have seized the reins of power and are forming a legion. They are in possession of the munitions and provisions.
 Posen, a strongly fortified city of Prussia, was one of the most ancient Polish towns, having been the seat of a bishop in the end of the Tenth century and the residence of the kings of Poland down to 1296. It was the headquarters of the Fifth German Army corps, and a fortress of the first rank with 157,000 inhabitants and a garrison before the war of 7,000 men. It is the capital of the province of Posen consisting of the westernmost portion of the old kingdom of Poland. The population of the province in 1900 was nearly two millions.

Prussia appropriated the northern part of Posen in the first partition of Poland in 1772, and the bulk of it in the second partition in 1793.

PROTECT VON HINDENBURG

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 23. — The workmen's and soldiers council of Cassel has issued a proclamation, in which Field Marshal Hindenburg is taken under the special protection of the council. After referring to Hindenburg's victories, the proclamation says: "He did not abandon his people in their hour of trial."

Andrew MacBeth

Respectfully Solicits

Your Vote and Influence

for his

Re-election as Alderman



To the Free and Independent Electors of Regina City

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I think you must have all realized how much lower your taxes were when I was in the City Council than before. We should have lost our properties if the high rates had continued and some did lose them. If you elect me again I will do my very best to keep taxes down to the very lowest that may be possible. I cannot help myself in this matter without helping all of you. I shall take pleasure in doing my very best for you if you elect me. Please see that all the women who have votes get to the poll for they and the children suffer even more than the men when money is spent foolishly.

I have always tried to do right by everybody and I shall try hard to please you if you put me in.

Yours truly,
J. K. McInnis

To the Electors of the City of Regina

When I consented to let my name stand for the candidature as alderman for the City of Regina, I did so with the intention of giving the city my services and the benefit of my long financial experience.

We have a liability of approximately Eleven Million Dollars. Figured on a population of 40,000, each man, woman and child has an indebtedness to the extent of about \$326.00.

With operating expenses uncertain and high, with the Street Railway losing about \$1,000.00 a week, it will take the united efforts of all of us to repay this money. I would point out to you, that we have been compelled to borrow money from the Bank of Montreal in order to pay the interest on our Bonds which fall due on December 1st. In other words we are borrowing from Peter to pay Paul and that is not at all reducing our liabilities. Whom are you going to elect to manage the financial affairs of this city? I am very much in favor of operating the three public utilities combined, Street Railway, Electric Light and Water as one concern on a self-paying and self-supporting basis. The Street Railway loss about \$5,000.00 Dollars each year. The waterworks in previous years had shown a profit, but this year a loss; the same remarks apply to the Electric Light utility: so to my mind the three utilities should be operated together and one Bank account to serve them all.

I am not in favor of the increasing of the assessment on Improvements. The reason for the City being able to borrow money so freely is because the Improvements are assessed for only one third of their real value.

This year many deputations wanted on the City Council and made request for grants. It is rather unpopular to refuse requests for grants, many of them deserving, and it is much more popular to grant them. In view of the warning of the Bank of Montreal and in view of interest coming due, we have to save the peoples' money to carry on the City's business. I would direct the electors to look up the manual of the City of Regina to see how the assessment was boosted in one year from 34 to 55 Million Dollars. Our past councils are not so much at fault as the citizens themselves for they urged and demanded the execution of many improvements, which were not at all a real necessity, and the borrowing of the money, until we find ourselves in the position we are today. To my mind it will take some very shrewd and careful management until we are around the corner and past danger.

At this time the war has cost us a large sum of money in the way of refunds, for taxes and care for soldiers and their dependents, who have fought for us so gallantly and won the greatest victory in the history of the world. Perhaps this financial stringency was a blessing in disguise.

I sincerely hope that the City will elect good, hard-headed businessmen to place this City and its utilities on sounder financial basis. I wish to emphasize the fact that if elected, I intend to work according to these principles and to serve the City to the best of my ability, but I want the citizens to know the seriousness of the financial standing of the city.

It is my desire to have you think them over and then vote for the men who you think fittest to manage the city affairs—But do a little thinking before you mark your Ballot, please.

Yours truly,
A. C. FROMM

YOUR VOTE and INFLUENCE

FOR THE ELECTION

OF

T. G. McNall

AS ALDERMAN

is respectfully requested.

When approached by a number of representative men of our City to allow my name to go before the ratepayers of Regina as a candidate for Alderman on the "Citizens Ticket" I consented with the understanding that I would reserve for myself complete freedom of action, if the people should see fit to elect me for a third time in succession.

Having served our city in the position as an alderman for the last four years the ratepayers know the stand I have taken regarding important municipal questions during that period. All who consider that I have served the people to the best of my ability I ask to kindly support me for re-election on Monday, December 9th.

Respectfully yours

Alex Young

YOUR VOTE AND INFLUENCE

Are Respectfully Solicited

FOR THE ELECTION

OF

S. C. Burton

AS ALDERMAN FOR THE CITY OF REGINA

Vote Early on Monday, December 9th.

BAZAAR

The Ladies of Trinity Lutheran Church will hold their annual Bazaar Wednesday, December 11th,

at 7:30 p.m. A nice assortment of fancy work will be offered.

Wilhelm Karl Kuhn, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Kuhn was baptized Sunday, Dec. 1st, in Trinity Lutheran Church.



There are great problems that must receive the increasing care of the Council of the City of Regina. Among these are the health, the housing problems, child welfare, the high cost of living, equal wage for equal service, a living wage for all, play and supervision of playgrounds and other problems that have to do with the health, morals and happiness of our people.

To these as well as to the industrial, commercial and financial I shall give of my thought and service, if elected a member of our City Council. I do not propose however, to stand simply as a representative of Social Service interests but of all the interests of all the people.

VOTE FOR W. J. STEWART AS ALDERMAN

CANDIDATES TO SPEAK TO-NIGHT

Tonight (Wednesday, Dec. 4th) a public meeting will be held at the City Hall, at which all candidates will have an opportunity to address the ratepayers of Regina. Mayor Black will occupy the chair.

BOUGHT TRACTOR

Farmers are realising the usefulness and superiority of tractors in farm-work to a marked degree.

On Monday Mr. R. Hoyer, a well known progressive farmer of the Edenwold district, attended to business of the city, and also bought a new tractor.

— IS NOW ROBUST AND HEALTHY.

"I am glad to inform you," writes Mr. G. G. Bertozzi of Aerial, Alta., "that I have become robust and healthy through the use of Forni's Alpenkrauter. When a boy I was sickly and weak; as a young man I had to work hard and the result was that I broke down completely. For 11 months my whole body was tormented by pains, and no doctor was able to help me. Alpenkrauter has cured me." Such is the reputation of this old, time-tried herb remedy; it helps where others fail; a trial will convince you of the truth. Not sold through druggists. Write to Dr. Peter Fahrney & Sons' Co., 2501 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

EDWARD WOLFRAM PASSED AWAY.

At the Royal Alexandra Hospital, Edmonton, there passed away on Nov. 11th Mr. Edward Wolfram. It will be remembered that Mr. Wolfram met with a very serious accident some nine months ago when a team of horses bolted. Mr. Wolfram was obliged to stay in bed ever since. He has borne his fate with patience and manly fortitude and died peacefully. The deceased leaves one brother, who deeply mourns his loss. Interment took place in West Mount Cemetery, Edmonton.

SUGAR GOES UP

The price of sugar increased 30 cents per hundred pounds a few days ago, according to information secured from local wholesalers.

WANTED

GOOD RELIABLE MAN FOR Farm during winter months. Good home and good wages. Position must be filled Dec. 15. Write to Box 60, Courier, 1835 Halifax St., Regina.

The Appeal of a Popular Candidate

The undersigned has for the last fifteen years conducted a drug store on South Railway Street and is well known to the people of the City. Most of the residents of the eastern part of Regina know the undersigned as a successful business man. If elected as an alderman on Monday next, December 9th, the undersigned will apply the same sound business principles, which have assured the success of his own business, to the conducting of the affairs of the ratepayers of Regina. A man, who through the long period of fifteen years has established a good reputation, surely can be safely entrusted with the management of the affairs of the community. Vote for honest, efficient businesslike administration by voting for

E. A. JOLLY
As Alderman.

North East Ratepayer Candidate



J. O. SMITH JONES



SMITH EDDY



C. GARDNER



G. STURDY



W. H. McDIARMID

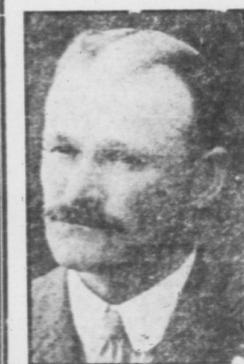
Labor Candidates

North Side Ratepayer Candidate



G. PEAKE

Candidate for Regina School Board Trustee



Jas. Grassick

Your Vote and Influence

Is Respectfully Solicited for the ELECTION of

Jas. Grassick as Alderman

POLL YOUR VOTE EARLY

MEETING

in Gleisinger's Hall and Rumanian Hall on SATURDAY NIGHT at 8 o'clock

Come to hear these men speak to you on Saturday night

BE SURE TO COME and bring your friends along.

Regina, Sask., December 8, 1918.

To the Electors, City of Regina, Sask.

The Citizen's Committee having come to me and waited on me in connection with their whole slate made it quite clear that in so doing they were offering me the nomination on the City Council as representative of the returned soldiers. They pointed out that for the coming year or two years, the necessity of reconstruction and rehabilitation for our returned soldiers, would be a most important part of the work of the City Council and that in their opinion it was desirable to have a representative of theirs on the Council Board.

Anyone who has been following the affairs of the City and who realizes its financial condition, must appreciate the difficulty one has in outlining a programme.

Having been a resident of this City for thirty-five years and feeling proud of its position as the first City in the mid-west, I would make every endeavour to have her hold that position, so that the ratepayers are asked to rely on my best business judgment and consistent effort to do the best possible.

I will be glad to have your support of my candidature on Monday next.

Yours sincerely

J. McARA

MAKE MUCH MONEY

Become our Agent for the Sale of the famous Old-Time Bavarian Lager Beer Extract. Splendid profits for you. Positively best seller on the market. Makes seven gallons of genuine sparkling Beer from \$1.50, can. Delivered in Canada free of duty. Apply at once to HAGEN IMPORT COMPANY, Dept. C, METROPOLITAN BANK BUILDING, ST. PAUL, MINN., U. S. A.

Alberta and British Columbia News

"The Courier"
is the leading weekly newspaper of the Canadian West and reaches mainly the foreign population of Western Canada. The section "Alberta News" is devoted to news and articles of special interest to the people of the Provinces of Alberta and British Columbia. Subscription price \$2.00 per year in advance only.

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Edmonton News

FARMERS OF EDMONTON DISTRICT OPTIMISTIC

If anything were needed to maintain our confidence in the agricultural possibilities of the Edmonton district, it would appear to be amply furnished by first hand evidence which has recently reached the board of trade from the farmers themselves as to the results of farming operations this year. Though 1918 has probably been the most unfavorable season in the history of the Edmonton district, farming operations have, on the whole, proved profitable even this year; and there is not the slightest trace of discouragement or pessimism amongst farmers.

In view of unusual and unfavorable climate conditions that prevailed and the very great divergence of opinion as to conditions on the farms, and widely varying estimates as to results of the season's operations, the board of trade sent out a series of questions to a large number of farmers in the district. These were not sent to a selected list, as results in such cases might be misleading. On the contrary they went to every farmer appearing in the Edmonton rural telephone directory. So far, only thirty-six of these questionnaires have been returned; but as these are widely scattered and cover all directions, they may reasonably be accepted as thoroughly representative and it is believed that if all were in, the average results would not be materially different.

BOY SKATER DROWNED

A fatal skating accident occurred shortly after 9 o'clock last Monday, when a lad, believed to be John Broadbent, 17 years old, son of Thomas Broadbent, of 9425 Clover Bar Road, broke through the ice of the Saskatchewan river and disappeared.

A number of boys, young Broadbent among them, were skating on the river opposite the Mill Creek bridge and east of the sewer outlet. Suddenly cries for help were heard, and the skaters, through the darkness, saw that one of their number had broken through a thin place in the middle of the river, which is here about ten feet deep. He was holding on to the edges of the ice and calling for assistance.

The boys went as near as they dared to the spot, and lying down on their stomachs and holding each other by the feet, formed a human chain in the endeavor to effect a rescue. The ice cracked so threateningly, however, that they could not get nearer than ten feet to the hole. At length, after holding on for perhaps five minutes, the victim of the accident let go and disappeared.

The body of the boy skater, John Broadbent, who broke through the ice on the Saskatchewan river Monday night was recovered about 10:30 Wednesday morning by the city police near the spot where the drowning accident took place.

TAKES STOCK TO GRANDE PRAIRIE

R. E. Lawrence, of Grande Prairie, was on the Edmonton market recently and took back with him seven cars with 207 sheep and 167 cattle. He also got one car with 26 heifers at the Calgary yards. These with 70 heifers he got at the Edmonton market were to supply orders for farmers in the Lake Saskatchewan district. On this particular part of the shipment he got the free freight concessions. Of the sheep he is going to retain 107 for himself for breeding purposes and the others are being taken in to sell to neighboring farmers.

EDMONTON POULTRY SHOW IN DECEMBER

The poultry breeders and fanciers of Alberta and from outside Alberta will exhibit their choicest specimens at the coming Edmonton winter show, which will be held in the poultry buildings at the exhibition grounds on the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th of December. Many entries are already in the secretary's hands.

This is expected to be the largest and best show of poultry ever held in Edmonton. The buildings will be comfortably heated. Directors and assistants will be in attendance to explain any items of interest to visitors. Every boy and girl in Edmonton, as well as adult, is invited to visit this show. It is an educational feature.

INTERNATIONAL FUR AND HIDE COMPANY OPEN BRANCH OFFICE

The International Fur and Hide Co. have opened up a branch office in Edmonton. Their offices are temporarily located at Room 103 Adams Block. They propose building on 1st street, one of the finest and most up-to-date fur office and warehouse in Northern Canada. This matter will have the attention of the head men of the firm as soon as they return from the East. In the meantime, Lewis Phillipson, the manager, is taking charge of affairs. Their facilities now for handling raw furs and hides are very good, but will be far exceeded by their new premises. They intend to have buyers on the road and will cover the entire northern country.

PAPER CLOTH AND ROPE

W. J. Carter of Third street has received from his son Major Robert Carter, direct from the Hindenburg line a parcel of rope and of cloth made in Germany of paper. The rope looks like ordinary three-quarter inch cotton rope. It comprises three strands, each strand being comprised of 12 strands of twisted paper. This class of rope is used for the handles of munition boxes and such like work. With the rope is four samples of paper cloth. Two of the samples are made entirely of paper. In the other the warp is paper and the woof of cotton. One of the all paper samples was probably used for the same purpose as tarpaulins. The part-cotton samples were probably used for some needs of outer clothing. The paper threads in all samples of cloth are very strong and the material has quite a good appearance.

DISTILLERY FOUND IN SHACK

In the city police court before Magistrate Primrose, William Robinson, charged with being in possession of a private distillery at his two-roomed shack on the McDougall hill, contrary to the provisions of the Inland Revenue act, was given preliminary hearing and remanded for trial in the Supreme court. Two bonds of \$500 each were demanded. The accused pleaded ignorance of the distillery equipment in his shack, stating that he had been out of town for five days and on his return found that his shack had been broken into and the kegs, bottles, spirits and machinery left there. The accused was not represented by counsel.

Alfred Prew was also committed for trial on the charge of breaking into the second-hand store of Sam Cohen and stealing therefrom a fur-lined coat, five watches, rubber boots, field glasses and a number of other articles to the value of \$200.

Albert Brant, alias Conrad Appel, living 14 miles southwest of Stony Plain, was fined \$150 and costs on the charge of having in his possession a number of firearms contrary to the provisions of the law. In default of payment he will serve two months in jail.

Mahwood Tarrabain was fined \$40 and costs, being found guilty on a charge of a breach of the Motor Vehicles act in that he did through negligence knock down with his car, doing bodily harm to Nelson Findlay, a man of 70 years of age. The accused was represented by N. C. Wilson, who signified his intention of appealing the case.

HAD MOST THRILLING EXPERIENCE WHEN BOAT LOST IN ARCTIC SEA

News of a thrilling experience of Sergt. "Kid" Phillips, of Edmonton, and his patrol at Herschel Island, in the Arctic, has just reached the city from Victoria, B. C. Sergt. Phillips was formerly attached to the Edmonton division. He was in the city two years ago after having spent three years at Herschel Island, and returned north again after a short stay here.

A few years ago throughout the whole of Canada was read with admiration and pride the story of how a Royal North-West Mounted police patrol, led by Sergt. Fitzgerald, had perished in making the journey from Fort McPherson through the treacherous pass, which forms the only link between the Mackenzie basin and the Yukon. That admiration and pride was stirred by the dauntless way in which they had fought their path through obstacles, to succumb at length to the forces of nature.

Brings First News

A like fate, this summer, nearly befell the Herschel Island patrol. The first news of this accident, which was nearly a tragedy, has been brought out by Capt. J. R. Hadley, of Steffansson's supply schooner, the Polar Bear, who is now in Victoria. He received it at first hand from the rescuers of the patrol, two men, one with name of Alexander Allen whom he took to Nome in the Polar Bear from Herschel Island. It is impossible for the news to have come out eastward, as the patrol boat lost the governing boat in the accident, having been rescued in the manner stated below, they are now isolated on Herschel Island for the winter. The patrol boat had been out in July under Inspector Phillips, so Capt. Hadley was informed, the statement being confirmed by a letter later, en route to Fort McPherson. The object was to obtain supplies for the coming winter. It being the opportunity to get in touch with the outer world, some of the scanty white inhabitants had entrusted commissions to its members. One man had fifteen hundred dollars coming to him, and with the forethought of an Ottawa government, the remittance had been made by draft. This document not being negotiable in Esquimaux igloos and frontier posts, he had asked the patrol to cash it for him. Nothing occurred of particular moment on the journey to Fort McPherson, but coming back they had the adventure which nearly proved fatal. They worked their way out of the Mackenzie delta without encountering more than the usual obstacles of river navigation, and had pushed their way westward along the coast line to Key Point, when a sudden storm arose.

Overwhelmed in Ice.

It was one of those unexpected gales which test the seamanship of the experienced Arctic navigator. Before the occupants of the boat could take any adequate steps to prevent being driven in among the pinnacles of drift ice, which at that time of the year crunched and grind their way onward in the Arctic sea, the little vessel was overwhelmed. The men sprang on to the ice scanty clad, without a moment to save anything. They had barely jumped from her decks on to the slippery ice when the vessel was crushed, and all its contents lost. Then began a painful, arduous journey for six miles on moving ice. They eventually reached land, however, destitute, clad in underclothing almost frozen. Their condition was indeed pitiable. Providence, however, in the shape of a whale-boat, manned by Gonzales and Allen, came to their relief. One of the members of the patrol was noticed from the craft, a solitary figure, in a singular spot, and the whale-boat put in to ascertain what had happened.

The whale-boat then effected a rescue of the marooned patrol, who had lost everything of their own supplies for the approaching winter, and also the commissions executed by them. Gonzales and Allen took them to Herschel Island. Later Capt. Hadley helped the rescuers to Nome, and so heard the story at first hand.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

CHINAMAN STABS TWO ON WAY TO COAST

Tom Sun Wood, a Chinaman, traveling from Edmonton to the coast, ran amuck on the C. P. R. train No. 3 travelling west on Saturday night, and after stabbing two passengers on the first-class coach, turned his knife on himself and wounded himself in the breast.

The occurrence took place about midnight when the train was travelling between Lake Louise and Stephen, and the unfortunate passengers, who were both asleep, were attacked by the man, who is thought to have been in a demented condition. They were Mrs. Carl W. Gustavson, of 4142 Forty-first avenue, South Seattle, and Stanley E. Dodds, of the Winter Hotel, Vancouver.

The woman was injured in the shoulder and the man twice in the hip.

A C. P. R. physician met the train at Field, and the injured were looked after. The C. P. R. police turned the Chinaman over to the provincial police at Golden, where he still is.

Nothing is known of Wood at present. His ticket was from Edmonton to Vancouver, and he boarded train No. 3.

ORDER CANCELLED IN REFERENCE TO ALBERTA OATS

Word has been received from Winnipeg that the board of grain supervisors for Canada today announced the cancellation of a previous order insofar as it refers to the restricting of shipments on oats, barley, flax and rye in the province of Alberta. The order restricting shipments of wheat on the Canadian Northern railway from Sibbald to Hanna, both points inclusive, is also cancelled.

Another order by the board provides that the price of wheat for seed shall not be in excess of fixed prices excepting registered seed wheat; wheat grown from seed of recognized merit in respect to purity of variety, subject to permit being granted by the government seed purchasing commission, and wheat bought by one farmer from another for seed purposes which has not gone through an elevator or which has not been loaded on cars, either through an elevator or over the platform.

OIL COMPANIES GIVEN PERMITS TO SELL STOCK

Ten oil companies with wells in the Peace River country have been authorized by the board of public utilities and it is understood that they will shortly put their stock on the market in California. All these companies are capitalized at \$100,000 each and have been authorized by the board to sell \$50,000 of their shares at par. The placing of these shares on the California market should advertise Alberta and the Peace River oil fields to a considerable extent. The companies so authorized are the San Joachim Oil Co., Ltd.; the Santa Inez Oil Co., Ltd.; the Santa Paula Oil Co.; the Bakersfield Oil Co.; the Rinon Oil Co.; the Kern Oil Co.; the Santa Maria Oil Co.; the San Diego Oil Co.; the Monterey Oil Co.; and the Ventura Oil Co.

EPIDEMIC AMONG HORSES REPORTED IN IRMA DISTRICT

IRMA, Alta. — A farmer writing from Orbindale, a district north-east of Irma, to a well known citizen, tells of disease amongst horses running at large on the range. He likens the disease to influenza, with the exception that there are eruptions on the bodies of the animals. He states that four have already died of the plague. Others that have contracted the disease do not seem to be recovering.

The worst feature of the case, he claims is the danger of these horses spreading the infection to other farmers' horses with which they come in contact over the low fences. That the government should take some action regarding the protection of the community is the opinion of the farmer making the observations.

RETURN FROM TRIP NORTH

Norman Harvey, acting deputy minister of railways, and W. R. Smith have just returned from a trip into the Peace River country. They were inspecting the railways and went both to Peace River and Grande Prairie.

ANOTHER STRIKE OF OIL REPORTED

News of an important strike in the well drilled by H. L. Williams and other Edmonton people, ten miles or so below Peace River Crossing, was brought down by passengers on the last Dunvegan train. The discovery was made, it appears some time ago, but for some reason which is not very clearly apparent, the facts were not given out, and did not become known until a few days ago.

The story in circulation is that the drillers got below the water which stopped progress in the McArthur well and after breaking through a hard capping of shale they encountered an oil sand which gave off a very good quality of oil, but in what quantity is not definitely known, although the report is that the oil flowed into the well for at least 24 hours before the water again displaced it in the flow.

This is the first well in the Peace River country to get below the big flow of water which has given the drillers so much trouble and the discovery is counted to be very important as it is claimed that it proves the Peace River field.

THE "FLU" IN THE LEDUC DISTRICT

The 'flu' epidemic is still taking its toll of victims. Among those who died last week are the following: Peter Broski, George Blondheim, John Fedan, Gus Radis, Robert Rudolf, P. Yonker, Sam Syral, Mrs. Metro Toncowney, two Sturko children, two Tewes children, and a child of Reuben Schneider.

The best and noblest traits of human nature are displayed by kindly neighbors.

The whole of Fred Martin's family, Telfordville, were stricken down simultaneously and were nursed to recovery by two neighbors Messrs Kelto and McFarquhar.

A Kuraski's boy and girl, of Conjouring Creek, both died on November 20th.

In the early part of the week the deaths at Calmar of two Westland children aged about fourteen were reported. The death of a cousin, Alec Petersen, also occurred about the same time.

Peter Schneider, Parkdale, died on Tuesday night.

With over 1,500 reported cases and 40 deaths in Leduc district, it may not be out of place for the organizing committee to re-consider their plans and receive suggestions and combat the disease.

The influenza death toll in the province of Alberta up to and including November 26 was 1550.

Perhaps the worst spot in the whole province in regard to 'flu' conditions is in the Smoky Lake district, north of Papan, according to the report of the minister of public health on Monday at noon. Miss Thurston, public nurse, with two helpers and Dr. Lawford, the local physician, are all very busy. There is scarcely a family in the whole district that has not one or more cases of the disease.

EDMONTON GIRL DIES BY ACCIDENT IN HOTEL ELEVATOR

CALGARY, Alta. — Miss Passick, the young lady injured in an accident in an elevator in the Palliser hotel here, has died after hovering 'twixt life and death for nearly a week. Her parents reside in Edmonton, and she had been employed at the Palliser for some time. She was the operator on No. 2 elevator and was just finishing for the day when the accident occurred. She endeavored to jump from the elevator while it was going down, meaning to let it stop automatically at the bottom, but she was not quick enough and was caught between the elevator and landing and dragged down a few feet before the machine stopped.

WILL NOT BE OPENED BEFORE DECEMBER 2ND

There were but 163 new cases of influenza reported in the province on Tuesday before last, according to the report of the minister of health. The total number of cases reported are now 23,072. Up to Monday before last, 1,113 deaths had been reported to the registrar of vital statistics.

North of the line that was drawn, school teachers may as well now be told that there is no probability of the schools being opened before Monday, December 2nd.

The stiff battle is now north of the Edmonton line, and mostly in the eastern part of the province.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

SEARCHING FOR SOME TRACE OF THE GALIANO

VICTORIA, B. C. — The Canadian naval patrol steamer Malaspina sent to the waters off the southern part of the Queen Charlotte Island to search for traces of the Galiano is reported sheltering in Fitzhugh Sound awaiting good weather.

She reports speaking with the whaling tender Gray, and being informed by Captain Billington of that vessel that the skylight picked up off Cape St. James and believed to have been torn from the engine room of the Galiano could not have been from that vessel, as the iron bands holding it to the deck would have broken it to pieces, whereas the skylight found was intact.

WILL INVESTIGATE LOSS OF STEAMER PRINCESS SOPHIA

VICTORIA, B. C. — Captain J. D. MacPherson, wreck commissioner, was ordered by telegraph from Ottawa to hold an investigation into the loss of the steamer Princess Sophia in Lynn Canal, on October 24. No further instructions have been received. The inquiry cannot be held at Juneau as that is American territory. No American subjects can be asked to attend the inquiry but cannot be forced to answer any questions. It is assumed here the inquiry will resolve itself into an endeavor to place the blame, if any, for the loss of life and see if there was any negligence displayed in regard to the passengers. This will be done also when the damage claims are tried in court. The instructions from Ottawa make the inquiry one into the loss of the vessel and no one remains alive to give evidence regarding this.

ASK FOR GERMAN NAVY

VICTORIA, B. C. — Victoria Branch of the Navy League of Canada has sent the following telegram to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries:

The Victoria branch of the Navy League strongly urge that the Canadian government should request that German warships interned under the armistice should in the peace treaty be surrendered to the allies, and a suitable number should be allocated to Canada to form the basis of the Canadian navy, and we should further strongly urge that the present highly-trained personnel should not be disbanded, but should be held to man the Canadian navy when obtained, as part of our indemnity from the central powers.

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When in Edmonton, pay us a visit. The oldest house established in Edmonton. Spacious rooms, clean beds. Moderate rates and courteous service. Every farmer welcome.

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Bavarian Beer Extract

We have the Agency of this popular Beer-Extract for the "Hagen Importing Co." Tin for making 6 gallons of good beer \$1.50, postage 10c extra. If you care for a good, tasty beer, order one or more of these tins to-day. We guarantee satisfaction.

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Box 301 — Edmonton, Alta.

—Former Emperor Charles, in the course of an interview with the Associated Press, declared that the situation at Vienna and throughout Austria was so grave that not a single day should be lost by the allies and the United States in helping the people. He insisted on the danger of Bolshevism, unless the country was re-victualled as quickly as possible.

Dr. C. H. Grunert

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General Agents for Alberta and British Columbia for the following well known articles:
Forn's Alpenkräuter and Urtine. Price per bottle \$1.50, Porto 20c.
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To insure against loss in the mail, 5c per package for registering same.
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Humberstone or Twin City screened lump coal \$5.25 f. o. b. cars at mine.
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We have some first class Poplar cordwood on hand, also several cars of Tamarac, Spruce and Pine, mixed, all first class material. — Write for prices.

Have about 6 carloads of first class willow fence posts on hand, from 4-4 1/2 cts. per 7 feet posts, f.o.b. loading Stations.
For further particulars apply to

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Manitoba Review

"The Courier"

is the leading weekly newspaper of the Canadian West and reaches mainly the foreign population of Western Canada. The section "Manitoba Review" is devoted to news and articles of special interest to the people of Manitoba.

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Austrian Laborer Found on Bed With Throat Cut

Not Sure Whether Murder or Suicide

WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 28.—Paul Markoff, an Austrian, formerly employed on the Greater Winnipeg Waterworks pipe line, was found lying on the bed of his room, 67 1/2 Martha street, about 10 o'clock last night, with his throat cut. He died before medical aid could be secured. The report at first received by the police suggested murder, and within a few minutes Deputy Chief Newton, Chief Detective Stodgell, Inspector Stark, Detective Inspector Bishop and many other detectives and constables were on the scene. Dr. McConnell, provincial coroner, was also there, and at the conclusion of the preliminary investigation he ordered the removal of the body to Barker's undertaking rooms.

The building in which the tragedy was perpetrated stands some distance back from Martha street on the east side. It is an old and dilapidated one-story shack of four rooms running parallel. The room in which the deceased lay was the second from the west side of the building; it was a small room, but two double beds and a single bed were crammed into it.

The proprietor of the place is Mrs. Dora Glovocka, and the story she told to the authorities would indicate suicide. Mrs. Glovocka stated that the sum of \$1,000 was stolen from her on Tuesday night, and suspecting that Markoff had taken the money, she spoke to him about it shortly before the tragic occurrence. He admitted having taken the money, Mrs. Glovocka said, in fact he at once produced

\$500 of the amount when she had threatened to report the matter to the police, and had promised to repay the balance at some early date. This latter promise apparently had not satisfied Mrs. Glovocka. In fact the deceased appeared to have still been afraid that Mrs. Glovocka would carry out her threat, and, according to her expressed belief, it was this fear that incited Markoff to kill himself. Mrs. Glovocka stated that the stolen \$1,000 had been secreted by her between two mattresses of one of the beds in the room in which the deceased slept.

Reputation of the House

The house bears a bad reputation with the police. The officers have for some time past suspected Mrs. Glovocka of running a "blind pig" and gambling "joint," and it is suspected of being a rendezvous for the lower grades of Austrians and Ruthenians. Inspector Edgie of the morality department, took advantage of the excitement resultant to the tragedy to search the premises for traces of liquor. It was not long before he unearthed a large tin, one of the kind usually used for storing coal oil, and this was filled with 65 overproof alcohol. Mr. Edgie found the liquor buried beneath a wood pile in the outer shed of the house. It was stated that the house was raided a few days ago, as a result of reports received, but that the effort proved a failure.

Mrs. Glovocka's Statement

Mrs. Glovocka told the police that the deceased had lived with her for a period of seven years. Part of this time he had been away working and at intervals he had also lived with her sister, who resides on McDonald street. He had come in from his work on the pipe line about three weeks ago and had not worked since. When she spoke to him of the theft of the money, he drew out a large pocket knife and threatened to kill himself. She was horrified, and her protestations had such effect that she managed to get the knife out of his hands. Thinking to get it away from him permanently, she took it into the room used as kitchen. While in the kitchen her attention was attracted by a gurgling sound and on running back to Markoff's room she saw him lying on the bed, blood streaming from a large wound in

the throat. She at once ran out to secure assistance.

Her screams attracted R. E. Hemphill, proprietor of the Motor college, and Joseph Chaddad, proprietor of the Manitoba garage, and they followed her to the room to find Markoff breathing his last. They at once communicated the facts to the police.

Mrs. Glovocka has four young children, the youngest in arms, and the family was taken for lodging to the Central police station, and they will probably be kept there pending the investigation in respect to the tragedy.

The Knife Used

The knife used to inflict the fatal wound was found lying on the floor a distance of about five feet from the bed on which the deceased lay, and the distance and position possibly suggests ground for suspicion as to the possibility of the wound having been self-inflicted. It could possibly have fallen into such position if the deceased, in case of suicide, had used his left hand, otherwise it was calculated that the weapon would not only have been nearer to him, but would have fallen in a different direction. The knife was of the kind used for ordinary domestic purposes, such as for bread cutting or meat carving.

MYSTERY ATTACHED TO

NUCKET HOTEL SUICIDE

WINNIPEG, Man.—No further details have been discovered in regards to J. J. Johnson, who committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor in his room in the Nugget hotel, 711 Main street, on Wednesday last. Police are trying to locate the dead man's relatives. Johnson registered at the hotel on Tuesday night from Sperling, Man. He did not appear the following day, and at 12:30 o'clock, Andy Nelson, day clerk, went to his room to find out if anything was wrong. Johnson's door was locked and Nelson could get no answer when he knocked. Becoming suspicious he climbed up and looked over the transom. What he saw caused him to immediately phone the police. When the police arrived they broke in the door and found Johnson lying on the bed with his throat cut.

BAN ON GATHERINGS IS REMOVED NOW

WINNIPEG, Man.—The ban on public meetings in Winnipeg was lifted by the local health officer on Wednesday at midnight.

The few returns received by the authorities on the eve of the lifting of the ban would appear to be far from encouraging. The drop to 87 cases reported on Tuesday, was followed the next day by 163 new cases and 15 deaths. However, these figures have not tended to discourage the authorities, for it is realized that such fluctuations may be expected. Of the 163 new cases reported Wednesday 57 were secondary or third cases in homes previously affected, while many others were delayed reports. With everything taken into consideration it is felt that the situation in Winnipeg has not become any more grave during the past 24 hours.

Within the next few days, the flu ban will be lifted throughout practically all of the province of Manitoba.

FARMERS' PLATFORM NOT COMPLETE YET

WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 29.—Though the economic platform of the Canadian council of agriculture has been discussed at every session of the meeting, it is still unfinished, but it is confidently expected that this will be rounded off at tomorrow morning's session.

F. H. Donthitt, of Minneapolis, secretary of the United States potato growers' association, and David Goman, expert in hemp manufacturing, were the principal speakers at the luncheon tendered by the industrial development section of the board of trade to the council today. General discussion of the possibility of starting potato flour milling and the hemp industry in the west took place. Committees to deal with the matter will be appointed by the council and the board of trade.

BRUCE WALKER ILL

WINNIPEG, Man.—Bruce Walker, commissioner of immigration, is seriously ill with influenza at his home here.

DISCUSS PLAN OF FARMERS IN WINNIPEG

WINNIPEG, Man.—Only a very small proportion of the recommendations which the Canadian Council of Agriculture proposes to put forward in their new pronouncement of policy were discussed at the recent sessions. It is expected that their platform will be completed shortly.

At the morning session the time of the council was taken up in discussion of the question of having more adequate representation placed upon the Canadian trade mission. In the afternoon the co-operation of the council was asked by Major G. W. Andrews, M.P., and R. B. Maxwell, president of the Great War Veterans of Winnipeg, on behalf of the returned soldiers in the matter of land settlement. They received a sympathetic hearing from the organized farmers, and in their platform it is probable that special attention will be paid to the problem of placing the soldiers on the land.

QUARANTINE OFF C. P. R. POINTS IN MANITOBA

WINNIPEG, Man.—The influenza quarantine has been lifted off all local points in Manitoba, it was announced by C. P. R. officials. There are still some places in Saskatchewan and Alberta where the ban has not yet been lifted and officials here have been notified by the head office in Winnipeg to inform purchasers of tickets where their destination is still quarantined.

EXHIBITION IS ENDORSED

WINNIPEG, Man.—The soil products exhibition and farm congress to be held in Winnipeg during the week of February 17 to 23 bids fair to be one of the most important gatherings ever held in western Canada. J. H. Evans, deputy minister of agriculture, is meeting with great success in his interviews with the city merchants in an endeavor to interest them in this congress, and reports that he finds them enthusiastic and inclined to give it their strongest support.

SWINDLED BRANDON FARMERS

WINNIPEG, Man.—Allan J. Fatey, secretary-treasurer of the late Brandon Grain company, on charges of forgery, received a sentence of two years in the penitentiary. The total losses to farmers in Brandon district in connection with this case approximate \$18,000.

THE JOY OF MOTHERHOOD

Came to this Woman After Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to Restore Her Health.



Ellensburg, Wash.—"After I was married I was not well for a long time and a good deal of the time was not able to go about. Our greatest desire was to have a child in our home and one day my husband came back from town with a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and wanted me to try it. It brought relief from my troubles. I improved in health so I could do my housework; we now have a little one, all of which I owe to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. O. S. Johnson, R. No. 3, Ellensburg, Wash.

The rare women everywhere who long for children in their homes yet are denied this happiness on account of some functional disorder which in most cases would readily yield to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Such women should not give up hope until they have given this wonderful medicine a trial, and for special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of 40 years experience is at your service.

PARENTS URGED TO WARN CHILDREN

WINNIPEG, Man.—Complaints are reaching the mayor's office of children being allowed to play on the river ice, which is in a very dangerous state. Mayor Davidson urges parents to warn children as to the treacherous nature of the ice while the present mild weather lasts.

INFLUENZA STATISTICS

WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 29.—New cases of influenza reported to the local health officers today totalled 122, while there were twelve deaths from the disease. Since the epidemic first started in this city, Oct. 3, 621 citizens have died and 9,866 have been stricken down with the disease.

THEFT OF \$10,000, CHARGED

WINNIPEG, Man.—Theft of money totaling \$10,000 from the Delaval Separator company by John Gilmore Young is charged by the Company in a statement filed with the police, Crown Prosecutor R. G. Graham announced in police court. Young was brought back from Vancouver by the police last month and has been lodged in the central police station ever since, bail being refused.

CONTROLLER GRAY MAYOR OF WINNIPEG BY 4,000 MAJORITY

Organized Labor Claims to Have Got Good Representation on Council.

WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 29.—By a majority of well over 4,000 votes, Controller Charles F. Gray was elected mayor of Winnipeg for 1919 over Mayor P. H. Davidson, who has held office for the past two years.

Four of the five aldermen seeking re-election were successful. Ald. J. K. Sparling easily accounted for Fred Hilson in ward 1, the majority being more than the total votes polled by Mr. Hilson. Ald. A. H. Pulford won from his opponent, Harry Sandison, in ward 2, 646 to 578. In ward 3 Ald. H. Gray was elected over B. C. Shephard. Ald. J. J. Vopni was defeated by Ernest Robinson, secretary of the trades and labor council, by a majority of nearly 600 in ward 4. In ward 5 Ald. A. A. Heaps was elected by acclamation. Organized labor regards this as a signal victory for itself, also in ward 6, where W. B. Simpson goes back to the council board by a victory in a three-cornered contest by a majority of 209 over his nearest opponent, Ald. J. L. Wighton in ward 7 beat out another new aspirant, J. K. Brown, by 75 votes.

In ward 6 was staged the only school trustee contest, R. R. Knox defeating Joseph Higley by 732 votes.

The hospitals bylaw for the erection of a new nurses' home was carried, while the property qualification for aldermanic honors goes by the board. Hitherto it has been necessary for an alderman to hold \$500 interest in city property.

MONTREAL HERALD BANKRUPT

MONTREAL, Que.—The Herald a few days ago published the following:

During the past four and a half years the newspapers of the world have been compelled to carry heavy burdens. The cost of every item of the administration has risen by leaps and bounds until the total cost has been for a long time out of all proportion to the revenue. Hundreds of newspapers have suspended publication; hundreds of others have been merged with other journals.

The Herald finds the increasing cost and the accumulated burden beyond endurance and has submitted to a receivership.

YOUR HOUR

OF LEISURE

JUDGMENTS

By Angela Morgan.

I saw a woman, humbly made,
Drudging at duties, unafraid,
Her soapy arms were coarse and red
And from the crown of her poor head
Down to her thick and clumsy tread
No sign of grace was there to see.
A plodding mechanism, she!
So said we, as we passed her by,
Seeing her dull, unanswering eye.
How could we guess, just I and you,
The dumb soul that was looking through!

I saw a man, like hundreds more—
Shabby and thin the coat he wore,
His hat was torn, his sleeves were frayed,
His sunken, weary eyes betrayed
All that his lips need never tell—
The hope that died, the soul that fell.
And we who saw his trembling chin
And flabby cheek, nor looked within—
How could we know how hard he tried
Before the dream within him died?
I saw a mother, meekly drest,
With babe upon her bosom prest—
Just like a million, million others
Who make the noble rank of mothers.
Her eyes, indifferent, raised to mine,
Belied the painter's romance fine;
So stolid, so familiar she,
One doubted such a dream could be.

How could we know, with nothing said,
The halo shining round her head?

The Reformation of a Column Conductor

By Kenneth C. Beaton

(Continued.)

My wants were very quickly satisfied. Everybody wanted to help, and I was quite proud of my endeavor. I was particularly gratified to find that by judicious advertising in my column of the time and place of everything we were to do that large numbers of persons were on hand to see us and to point me out as the very, kind gentleman who gave the party. As a matter of fact I was conscious of a very great degree of satisfaction with myself.

That was my undoing. There arose within me a feeling of guilt in that I had used the old folks solely as a means to popularize myself and my column and the paper upon which I worked. I knew I had had no other thought, and I knew that had my father been there and could he have looked into the place where my motives were he would have found but little cause for pride.

That night I made up my mind I would have no more "parties." But a little later I changed my mind. I had paid a visit to an orphan's home and in my rounds had found a sweet-faced little child who put her arms about my neck and hugged me tight. I had asked the attendant if I might carry the little one along as we went through the institution. She said I might. And I did. And then it came time

for me to go and I had carried the child back to the room in which I had found her. She cried when I put her down, and as I was leaving the room I looked back and saw her with her head buried in the lap of an old lady attendant and her heaving shoulders told me she was weeping bitterly.

I went back to where she was and picked her up and promised her that some time within a week or two I would come back and get her and take her down-town and buy her some candy and ice-cream and anything else that her little heart desired. I hadn't any idea whether or not the rules of the institution would permit such a proceeding, but something within me said that if I made the promise it would be carried out. And I knew deep down in my heart that I wanted to do it just for her.

And the day came, but instead of the one little girl, every child in the institution was dressed in its very best and waiting. And there came a long string of automobiles, all limousines, and into them we piled the children. And in them we made the circuit of the city's boulevard system—and if you know Seattle you will know the wonders of that drive—and we stopped finally at a great big restaurant where the proprietress had turned everybody out at one o'clock so that he might be ready for us. And we didn't eat wholesome food. We ate the things that children like the most and get the least.

And afterward we went to a motion-picture theater where all of the best seats had been reserved for us. And the film exchanges of the city had sent to the theater all of

the films they could find that they thought the children might most enjoy.

And nobody charged anything for anything. And a candy man sent a box of candy for each child.

In the midst of this period of my columning a woman came to see me to tell me of a family of eight orphans. The father was a wanderer and the mother had died. Neighbors had notified the authorities that the children were in want and the family had been broken up, the five smallest children being put in institutions, awaiting the time when they should be given out for adoption. Two girls, one 19 and one 17, were nearly self-supporting and had been taken to the Y.W.C.A. The eldest boy, fifteen years of age, sold papers and had a room in some cheap lodging-house. The smaller children ranged in years from three to fourteen.

"But what can I do?" I asked my caller when she had told me of the family's misfortune.

"I don't know," she said, "but there must be something we can do. All of the children are broken-hearted at the thought of being separated for all time. And somewhere there must be someone who will help to get them together again and keep them together."

And because the solution of the problem was possible I took from off the shoulders of the woman the responsibility she had voluntarily accepted and asked her to send to me on the next Sunday morning the two eldest girls and the eldest boy.

And on the next Sunday morning they came—three children with broken spirits and with little faith

in their fellow-beings. In all their lives they had had but little of the joy that all children are entitled to, and now, in the crisis of their existence, there was for them no light ahead.

"We are wondering," one of them said after I had questioned them, "if maybe it couldn't be fixed so that the little ones could just be kept somewhere until we could earn enough money to all move back into a house and keep them there."

"You go back to your work tomorrow," I said. "Today is Sunday. Ten days from today will be one week from Wednesday. On that day you three and your five little brothers and sisters will be all together again and in your own home."

And with little faith in me or in the promise I had made to them they went away.

And there I was with eight orphan children on my hands and ten days to do for them what I had barely accomplished for myself in a whole lifetime.

Two women I knew, of wealth, and on Monday morning I went to them. But I couldn't make them see the picture of the two girls and the boy and I couldn't bring the music of the church bells. They were good women, but they felt that the children would be better off in institutions or if given out for adoption.

I had made up my mind in the beginning that whatever I should do should be done without publicity. To accomplish this it was necessary that some one person should underwrite my enterprise. Time wouldn't permit me to run around

with a subscription list, and there wasn't any assurance that such running around would have brought the desired results. I had tried my only two real prospects and they had failed me.

And so, on Wednesday I wrote my column about the children. I didn't give their names—and never did. I told merely of their misfortunes, and lastly of my Sunday-morning promise.

And then I asked my readers what they were going to do about it?

And the answer came so quickly that should I live a hundred years my faith in humankind would live with every year.

By Friday the response had been so bountiful that I had rented a house across the street from a play field and a schoolhouse, and had paid the rent one year in advance. By Saturday night I had gathered up with motor trucks donated for the purpose furniture sufficient for every room. There was a dining-room set, a table and nine chairs and a sideboard such as I never hope to own myself. There were so many bedroom sets that we couldn't use them all. There were Morris chairs and rocking-chairs and straight-back chairs, and carpets and rugs, and bedding and linen and window-curtains and a phonograph and hundreds of records and a sewing-machine and pictures and picture-books and toys and everything that a well-to-do family might have accumulated during a period necessary to the rearing of eight children.

(To be continued)

MARRIAGE AT LONG RANGE

6,000 Miles Between Bride and Bridegroom

A Boer in Pretoria was married to a girl in Amsterdam, Holland, not long ago, the ceremony constituting what the Dutch call hand schoen, or glove marriage.

In spite of the fact that a distance of 6,000 miles lay between the bride in the Netherlands and the bridegroom in the Transvaal they were just as effectually married under the Dutch law as if both had been present in the same church.

The bridegroom sent to his friend, or best man, in Amsterdam, a power of attorney to represent him as his proxy at the ceremony and at the same time forwarded his glove, which at the proper moment, when the two were made one, was held by both the bride and the proxy. The wedding was duly registered at Amsterdam and at Pretoria, where the bridegroom filed an affidavit with the proper magistrate.

This curious form of marriage is a purely Dutch institution, the custom having originated, it is said, in the old times of Dutch-Batavian rule. It is, however, practically a dead letter in the Transvaal since the English took over the colony.

A GOOD TIME COMING.

The wind may be rude, during the winter months, but it always turns over a new leaf with the advent of spring.

COST OF WAR FOR ALL BELLIGERENTS \$200,000,000,000

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22. — The direct cost of the war for all belligerent nations to last May 1, was reported at about \$175,000,000,000 by the federal reserve board bulletin issued today.

How the cost mounted as the war drew in proportion from year to year is illustrated by tabulations showing that the mobilization and five months of the war in 1914 cost all the belligerents about \$10,000,000,000.

About \$150,000,000,000 of the total war cost has been raised by war loans of various nations and comparatively little by taxation.

The enormous size of the war costs and debt is illustrated by comparison with the ante-war debt of the seven principal belligerents, which did not exceed \$25,000,000,000.

A DRAMATIC MOMENT IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON. — The thousand or more persons who were fortunate enough to crowd into the house of representatives' galleries to hear President Wilson unfold the armistice terms will have something to tell their grandchildren.

It was probably the most impressive moment congress has known, when the president, after a long outburst of clapping and cheering, started his recital of the terms to which Germany had agreed.

Practically every high official of this government, including two cabinet members, supreme court justices and foreign diplomats and staffs, were either on the floor or in the galleries.

When the president said: "Thus the war comes to an end," every person rose as though they had been drilled to do it at that precise moment.

When the president read the clause providing for the evacuation of Alsace-Lorraine, every eye in the chamber seemed to turn to French Ambassador Jusserand. The ambassador turned to every corner of the house, wearing "the smile that won't come off."

Charles Evans A. Hughes, former supreme court justice and once candidate for president, was also on the floor and applauded frequently.

OCEAN TRAFFIC TO EUROPE WILL NOT BE OPENED BEFORE SUMMER

NEW YORK. — Ocean passenger traffic to Europe will be resumed by early summer, New York steamship agents declared here today. The need of the European population for food, raw materials, for industry and reconstruction will absorb all tonnage for some time, it was stated.

DOUBLE U. S. NAVY

WASHINGTON. — The naval strength of the United States will be about twice as great by 1920 as it was in 1917, the year this country entered the world war, it was brought out before the house naval committee in considering the 1920 naval appropriation bill.

FRANCE IN NEED OF MILLION PLOWS

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 23. — Belgium will need raw materials, machines and railway equipments, France will need a million plows and other agricultural machines, and England and America and all the other nations which have been opposed to Germany will need tens of thousands of houses.

These, in brief, were the immediate construction needs of the principal allied nations, as stated by their representatives here tonight at the opening session of the National Municipal League conference on reconstruction.

Belgium's loss from German occupation was placed by Professor Paul Vandeven, of the Belgian embassy, at between four and six billion dollars. The nation has plenty of labor, he said, but looks to America for machines and raw materials.

Lieut. Boyer, of the French high commission, estimated that six hundred million days of labor would be required to reconstruct the devastated portions of France, whose losses by German occupation he estimated at ten billion dollars.

DRAMATIC ASSASSINATION OF COUNT STEPHAN TISZA

AMSTERDAM. — The Berlin Vossische Zeitung contains a dramatic account of the assassination of Count Stephan Tisza, former premier of Hungary. At 6 o'clock in the evening three soldiers invaded Tisza's residence and presented themselves in the drawing room.

"What have you in your hand?" a soldier demanded of Tisza.

Tisza replied that he held a revolver. The soldier told him to put it away, but Tisza replied: "I shall not, because you have not laid aside your rifles."

The soldiers then requested the women to leave the room, but they declined. A soldier then addressed Tisza as follows:

"You are responsible for the destruction of millions of people, because you caused the war."

Then raising their rifles, the soldiers shouted: "The hour of reckoning has come."

The soldiers fired three shots and Tisza fell. His last words were: "I am dying. It had to be."

The soldiers quitted the house, accompanied by gendarmes, who previously were employed to guard the door.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY FIGHT

BERLIN via Amsterdam, Nov. 24. — The left wing of the Social Democrats and the ultra-Radicals today launched their anticipated fight on the national assembly during the course of a largely attended meeting of the workmen's council for Greater Berlin called by the executive board of the soldiers' and workmen's council. It was presided over by Hermann Molkenbubr and Herr Mueller, joint bipartisan chairmen of the body which considers itself the highest authority in the present government and incidentally claims the right to disband the cabinet if the latter refuses to carry out its policy.

Herr Mueller, who is the independent representative in the committee chairmanship, asserted at the meeting that an attempt to convene a national assembly is a plain endeavor to give the bourgeoisie control of the new democracy. He demanded a Socialistic republic and added: "A national assembly would be our death warrant. The path to it can only lead over my dead body."

Friedrich Ebert, head of the German cabinet, and Dr. Hugo Haase attended the meeting. The latter emphasized the need of a national body and added that the achievements of the revolution would not be lost as a result of it.

Today's opposition to the Ebert-Scheidemann program foreshadows internal strife that is calculated to disrupt the present government. While Haase is known to be in favor of a national assembly because of its immediate bearing upon American food relief and the peace negotiations, it is plain tonight that this faction is a unit against the proposition.

100 YEARS

and more, people with chest and throat troubles have tried to cure them by pouring cough syrups, lung tonics and the like into their stomachs. All a mistake! The Peps way is different.

Peps

FRENCH ARMY IN STRASSBURG

PARIS, Nov. 25. — The war office announcement on the official entry of the French army into Strassburg says:

"Marshal Petain, accompanied by General Castelnau, today made solemn entry into Strassburg at the head of the troops of the army of General Gouraud. He was received with acclamation. As the French regiments marched into the noble Alsatian city, which was magnificently adorned with the national colors, the cry of 'Viva la France' was heard often. The population expressed the joy of the motherland and affirmed to the world the unshaken attachment of Alsace to France."

TORONTO NERVOUS OVER ANARCHISTIC LITERATURE THERE

TORONTO, Ont. — That the anarchistic element of Toronto is endeavoring to stir up strife and replace the present democratic state of things by Bolshevism, is evident by the fact that a large quantity of revolutionary literature has been distributed throughout the city during the past few days.

French Reach the Rhine. PARIS, Nov. 19. — French troops have reached the neighborhood of the Rhine on a front of about 30 miles from the Swiss frontier northward, it was officially announced today.

"Large quantities of materials and allied prisoners have fallen into our hands," the communique said.

"In Belgium we passed the railroad from Beaurain to Florenville. We entered Saarburg, Dieuze and Morhange and reached the proximity of the Rhine between a point north of Neu Breisach and the Swiss frontier."

(Neu Breisach is a mile and a half west of the Rhine and is about 30 miles north of the junction of the French, German and Swiss frontiers.)

The night statement reads: "Our advance continued today without incident other than manifestations of joy by the civilian

Cured His RUPTURE

I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was an operation. Friends did me no good. Finally I got hold of something that quickly and completely cured me. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned although I am doing hard work as a carpenter. There was no operation, no lost time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell, but will give full information about how you may find a complete cure without operation, if you write to me, Eugene M. Pallen, Carpenter, 564 E. Mansfield Avenue, Manassas, N. J. Better cut out this notice and show it to any other who are ruptured—you may save a life or at least stop the misery of rupture and the worry and danger of an operation.

United States President Wilson Leaves for Europe

WASHINGTON. — President Wilson will sail for Europe this week to attend the opening of the peace conference and he expects to be back in Washington soon after the middle of January.

Plans for the president's trip are going steadily ahead, but beyond the original announcement that he would leave immediately after the convening of congress on December 2, no details have been made public. However, it was said authoritatively that the president plans to be back in America within six weeks after his ship leaves this side.

There has been no indication when the peace conference will assemble but the general belief here is that it will convene immediately after the Christmas holidays. The president goes in advance to confer with the entente statesmen and it is expected that the broad outline of the treaty will be framed beforehand, with a view to its adoption soon after the conference meets.

Reports of censorship of the news of the peace conference were met with the statement that not only would there be no censorship, but the American newspaper correspondents would be given all facilities possible for transmitting their despatches.

Correspondents sent from this country will make the trip on a naval vessel, which will be placed at their disposal. They will leave ahead of the president, because there is no ship available which can make as fast time as the steamer on which Mr. Wilson and party will sail.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

THE BEST XMAS GIFT

is surely a good Christian Book, Bible or New Testament. We have still on hand selections of German Bibles and Religious Books for gifts to Sunday scholars and for your friends.

- Bibles and Testaments in German. Teachers' Bible with Concordance and all helps for bible study, with index, Divinity circuit, morocco \$4.00. Red Letter Teachers' Bible, every word of our Saviour in red, divinity circuit, morocco \$3.75. With index \$4.75. Family Bible, large type, with apocrypha. Cloth binding \$2.00. Same in leather binding \$2.50. Leather, with gilt edges \$3.00. Family Bible, illustrated \$5.00. Large Luxus Family Bible (called Fracht-Bibel), with beautiful pictures, concordance, explanations of every difficult word, in strong leather binding, gilt edges \$10.00. For Sunday Schools. Christian Literature, all in good binding and with illustrations. Quo Vadis \$1.00. Priscilla—Parished for the Truth \$1.00. Prince of David House, called Uthine Book \$1.25. Same, smaller edition 50c. Naomi, Last Days of Jerusalem \$1.00. Smaller edition 50c. Spanish Brethren \$1.00. Smaller edition 50c. Fulfilled Prophecy \$1.00. Revelation of St. John 60c. Universal Conflict Between Kingdom of Christ and Kingdom of Devil 75c. God's Plans With Earth 25c. Life of Christ 25c. Pilgrim of Soul 10c. History of our Bibles 25c. History of Reformation 25c. From Dark to Light \$1.00. Serena Fair, very interesting story 1.00. God Hears Prayer \$1.00. Tifus 50c. Sieghardus 60c. Nanson 60c. For Heart and Home Stories \$1.00. Assortment of one dozen 50c. Assortment of Booklets, Xmas or New Year, 10c. dozen \$1.00. We have also complete line of Toys and Dolls of every description at very low prices. We guarantee every shipment. We do not send on credit, cash only. Ask for complete list of Bibles and Religious Books.

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850 Main Street. WINNIPEG, MAN.

ANOTHER CLASH WITH SOCIALISTS IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK. — To prevent a recurrence of the clash between Socialists and soldiers and sailors, which followed the meeting the night of November 25, police were hurried the following day to a hall in East 58th street, where internationalists had gathered to denounce capitalism.

Several hundred men in uniform gathered outside the hall, their number being augmented as the meeting progressed. They roughly handled one young woman wearing a miniature red flag in her hair while taking it from her.

There was but one disturbance in the hall during the meeting. This was when a soldier and civilian tore a red necktie from a man standing at the rear.

The police lined the streets for a block in both directions to protect the internationalists when the meeting ended. Several men were chased by sailors and a few were beaten.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK

NEW YORK. — After fire had destroyed part of the British steamer City of Lahore, of 6,948 tons gross, the vessel sank at her north river pier a few days ago under the weight of the water which the firemen poured into her holds. Only the smokestacks and part of the upper decks were above water after the ship sank. United States sailors removed fifty boxes of ammunition before flames could reach the explosive.

BAN ON RED FLAG

NEW YORK. — The board of aldermen have adopted by a vote of 58 to 71 an ordinance prohibiting the display of red flags at parades or public meetings in this city. The measure becomes effective when Mayor Hyland, who favors the ordinance, adds his signature.

THREATEN ARMY WITH GUNS

NEW YORK. — Threats of use of machine guns by the police on soldiers and sailors resisting the efforts of the police to prevent lawless attacks was contained in a letter sent by Police Commissioner Enright to Mayor Hyland and forwarded by the mayor to the federal authorities in letters of protest against disorderly conduct by men in the service at two recent meetings of Socialists here.

STATE COLLEGE FIRE

STATE COLLEGE, Pa. — Fire has destroyed the Pennsylvania State College Engineering School, building and equipment. The loss is estimated at \$300,000.

TWO YEARS FOR THEFT

GRAVELBOURG, Sask. — Ernest Glen, charged with theft of grain at Gravelbourg and convicted of the offence, has been sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. He was taken to Prince Albert pen on Saturday.

HERE IS THE FARM YOU WANT Even if you have to borrow the money to buy it with SURELY NEVER BEFORE YOU WERE OFFERED A BETTER OPPORTUNITY THAN THIS ONE. The farm I offer consists of 3/4 sections of land of which there are 300 acres under cultivation and 205 ready for drill. Of the latter 80 acres are summer-fallow, and 125 acres were cropped once on summerfallow and breaking. Farm is situated in a Russian-German settlement in the Tamping Lake district, about 7 miles from town and consists of excellent wheat land. District is free from frost, and wheat grades generally No. 1 and 2. Good Roads and close to church and school Buildings, which are all in good condition, consist of cottage 20 x 26 and summerkitchen, frame stable for 12 horses with hayloft, cattleshed, chicken-house and 2 granaries. 70 acres are fenced to pasture. Good water. Owner is willing to rent to purchaser 50 acres of breaking and 30 acres of summerfallow well worked, situated on another 1/4 section half a mile away, for 1/4 crop-share for 2 years. Purchase Price \$8,400 with \$5,000 Cash If you haven't the Cash you don't need to apply. Buildings have lately been constructed and are worth alone \$2,800 This is a real snap not offered every day of the year. Hudson Bay land adjoining the farm is held for sale at the price of \$22.00 an acre. Now be quick if you want the farm. This ad will only appear twice. F. Wilms Notary Public and Landagent.

TO THE PACIFIC COAST 600 Miles of Magnificent Scenery along the CANADIAN NORTHERN from the gateway to the Rockies clear through to the Pacific. See Jasper National Park—Mounts Robson, Warren, Cavell. SPECIAL ROUND TRIP FARES. Electric Lighted Standard and Tourist Sleeping Cars—Winnipeg to Vancouver. Observation Cars—Edmonton to Vancouver. Fulllest travel information from Ticket Agent C.N.R. 11th Ave. opp. Post Office, Regina, or write W.M. STAPLETON, Dist. Passenger Agent, C. N. R., Saskatoon, Sask.